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The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 61 BOMBAY: SATURDAY MARCH 12, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBING OF FRONTIER VILLAGES BEGINS

WEATHER PREVENTS ACTION AGAINST HAJI OF TURANGZAI

Lashkars March On Indian Border

PESHAWAR March 11.

Weather prevented aerial action against Haji of Turangzai's lashkar which ignoring warnings given on the 5th March threatens to march on the Indian border.

Specified Mohmand villages were bombed on the 10th. The village of Haji of Turangzai is being bombed to-day weather permitting.

Part of Mamund Lashkar which collected at Danishkol has returned home in disgust over the non-arrival of Mohmand re-inforcements.

An unconfirmed reports states that Upper Mohmand Tribes are joining the Haji while Utmanzai Mohmands, inhabiting Jakhdand are turning hostile and are concentrating in Pindiali Tribal terr itory.—A.P.

DETENUS' BILL ON PAR WITH ROWLATT ACT!

M. L. As. Challenge Legality Of Select Committee's Proceedings

"NO EXAGGERATION TO SAY IT IS MOST BARBAROUS LEGISLATION

NEW DELHI, March 11

It is understood that the All-India Medical Council Bill will be introduced in this session of the Assembly and its final consideration may be taken up in the next session in Simla.

There is a likelihood of the Bill being referred to a select committee before the end of this session.

A very interesting agenda of official business was placed before the Legislative Assembly, to-day, including the introduction of bills extending by one year the operation of the Salt Additional Import Duty Act, levy of fifty per cent. duty without surcharge on wireless receptfon apparatus with a view to retain the State Broadcasting Service, the introduction of a measure arising out of the Haj Committee's Report, and the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Bill, arising out of the Whitley Commission Report.

The agenda also included the consideration of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Foreign Relations Bill.

The House agreed to the elections of the Standing Finance Committee and the Standing Committee on Emigration and Railway Finance and the Central Advisory Council.

The House next passed a number of supplementary grants in respect of railway.

BROADCASTING TO STAY?

Sir George Schuster who was busy in the Council of State hearing the general debate on the budget came to the Assembly for two minutes to introduce a bill extending by one year the operation of the Salt Additional Import Duty Act, 1931.

Sir J. Bhore next introduced the Indian Tariff Wireless Broadcasting Bill. He said that the Government of India had decided to maintain the service in view of the public value of broadcasting and the weight of public opinion against its discontinuance. They thought however that the service should not be a charge upon the general tax payer and accordingly proposed that the import duties on wireless reception apparatuses should be enhanced so as to ensure that customs receipts associated with broadcasting might suffice to cover cost of the service. He added that the present duty including surcharges was 25 per cent. "ad valorem" while the bill proposed is 50 per cent. duty and no surcharge.

The Bill would come into immediate effect under provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1931.

Sir Frank Noyce said he would introduce to-morrow his Merchants Shipping Amendment Bill relating to the Haj Pilgrimage.

EMIGRANT LABOUR BILL

Sir Joseph Bhore next introduced Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Bill which gives effect to the recommendation of the Whitley Commission. Its first object is to make it possible to exercise all control over recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to Assam Tea Gardens as may be justified and required in the interests of the emigrants and potential emigrant and on the other hand to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. In addition, the bill seeks to secure for those who are to emigrate under it the right to be repatriated from Assam with their dependents at the employers' expense. It is proposed to appoint a Controller of Emigrant Labour with some staff and possibly a deputy Controller. The charges will be met by the tea industry through cess provisions of bill which are intended to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in the first instance; but power is retained to extend its application to other industries in Assam, and to Districts other than the eight tea districts. This power should be used if labourers are imported to other forms of industry with a view to their transference to tea estates or if the tea industry develops in other part of Assam.

DETENUS BILL

Sir James Crerar moved: that the House take into consideration the Select Committee's Report on the Bengal Criminal Law Detenus Bill. He said that the Bill was simple and had emerged from the Select Committee in precisely the form he introduced it in and he hoped that the House would join him in giving effect to the recommendation of the Committee.

DIGGING POLITICALS' GRAVE.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that as the Bill was unaltered and unimproved he would raise opposi-

(Continued on page 9.)

MUFTI KIFAYATULLA ARRESTED

Lathi Charge At Delhi To Disperse Procession

NEW DELHI, March 11.

Mufti Kifayatulla, first "Dictator" of the Jamiat Ul Ulema Hind, with three others was arrested at Queens Gardens today.

A public meeting had been arranged to take place there and a procession of 500 headed by Mufti Kifayatullah arrived at the Gardens from the Juma Masjid after Friday prayers.

The Superintendent of Police with a posse of constables came on the scen and ordered the meeting to disperse. On their refusing to do so a lathi charge was made as a result of which one man was seriously injured and many received minor injuries.—A.P.

EARLIER.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

The residences of Mufti Kifayatulla, "Dictator" Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Maulana Abdul Mazid, President of the Ahrar Conference, and the offices of Jamiat-ul-Ulema were searched and the programme of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema regarding Civil Disobedience were seized.—A. P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, March 11.

Previous Closing	3.65
To-day's Closing	3.63 7/8
Difference	1 1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, March 11.

Previous Closing	3.65 1/2
To-day's Opening	3.62 3/4
To-day's Closing	3.64
Difference	—1 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 11.

Previous Closing Rate	7.02
To-day's Opening Rate	7.05
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.99
Difference	—.03

Broach Expectations Rs. 217

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET MAY.

Liverpool, March 11.

Previous Closing Rate	5.13
To-day's Opening Rate	5.20
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	5.26
Difference	+.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 11.

Silver Ready	18 1/16
Higher	3/16
Silver Forward	18 1/4
Higher	3/16

Market:—China and Continent buying.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, March 11.

Silver (Spot)	56	6	0
Silver Fagan	56	8	0
Gold (Spot)	27	11	6
Gold Fagan	27	12	0

MR. N. M. RAIJI ARRESTED

Taken To Byculla House Of Correction

Mr. N. M. Raiji, a partner in the well-known firm of Auditors, Messrs. S. P. Billimoria and Co., was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Friday afternoon.

The arrest was effected under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. Mr. Raiji was removed to the Byculla Jail.

FRESH ORDER FOR MR. BANKER

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 11.

The District Magistrate has served another notice this evening on Mr. Shankerlal Banker cancelling the condition regarding his reporting himself to the police every Friday as stated in the notice served on him on Thursday.—A. P.

LOTHIAN COMMITTEE AND CORPORATION

Jamnadas Mehta Raises Important Point Of Order

CAN THEY ANSWER THE QUESTIONNAIRE WHEN POLITICS IS BARRED BY ADVOCATE-GENERAL?

"Can the City Fathers discuss the questionnaire issued by the Lothian Committee and submit their opinion on it, in view of the Advocate General's dictum that politics were outside the pale of the civic affairs", was the point of order raised by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday.

Mr. Mehta and his supporters contended that when Government could debarr them from discussing particular brand of politics it was a fitting reply from the City Fathers not to discuss politics which suited to the taste of the Government.

The House jeered and booed Dr. Sorab Mehta when he made his "weighty contribution to the debate, "we won't be prosecuted by the Government if we discussed it."

The President ruled out the point of order and the "milk and watery report" of the Corporation's Law and Procedure Committee was adopted.

Shouts of "Shame" greeted President when he requested the City Fathers to attend Saturday's Races as the proceeds were to be contributed to the Hospital Fund.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the report of the Law Procedure and Election Committee regarding the questionnaire issued by the Franchise Committee for the expression of the views of the Corporation on the points raised therein be approved and adopted.

CORPORATION AND POLITICS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, raising a point of order, said " I have recently read that the Government had consulted the Advocate General and he had advised that the Corporation should be strictly asked not to dabble in political matters. If this opinion of the Advocate General is to be accepted I wonder if Mr. Meyer Nissim can at all raise this question. This is a political matter. Is the opinion of the Advocate General binding only when politics are of one kind or on politics generally? I ask you to consult the Advocate General before allowing this question to be discussed."

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar thought the House was perfectly justified in discussing the matter as it was not political but related to the Franchise which also included the Electorate of the Corporation.

A FITTING REPLY.

Mr. M. N. Talpade disagreed with Mr. Dimtimkar and said that the subject matter of the report was political as it related to the legislatures and extension of the Franchise and not to municipal problems. What have we to do with Federal Legislation, he asked and added that the Corporation had nothing to do with how the Federal Legislature was formed "This is a fitting reply to those that have stopped politics of particular kind from being discussed from the floor of this House."

Mr. Sahasrabudhe: I am also of the same opinion.

Mr. Gole opined that they could discuss the matter as it related to future politics and not present politics. (Laughter).

GOVERNMENT WON'T PROSECUTE US.

Dr. Sorab Mehta was perfectly confident that the Government would not prosecute them if they discussed the matter. (Cheers and jeers.)

Messrs. Sabavala, D. G. Dalvi Dr. Dadachanji, were all in favour of discussing the matter. They contended that it related to the Municipality and was within the purview of the House. The Advocate General's ruling did not apply to the matter under discussion.

JAMNADAS REPLIES

Replying to the points raised during the discussion Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the matter was part and parcel of the constitutional changes that are likely to be effected. It related to the Upper House and the various constituent sections. To say that it was not politics was most amazing. He did not know how people could adopt that trick and choose policy and call one thing politics and consider another to be non-political. To say that it was not politics was a suggestion utterly wide off the mark. If the chair had any doubt about the question he asked to get legal opinion on the subject.

NOT PREPARED TO FLOUT ADVOCATE GENERAL!

He was not prepared to flout the opinion of the Advocate General especially when there was doubt about the matter and thought it wolud be "taking a jump into the dark."

MAYOR'S OPINION.

The President did not agree with the arguments advanced by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. He did not think that he would be flouting the opinion of the Advocate General if he allowed the matter to be discussed. It was sent to the Corporation by the Government and their opinion was invited on the subject. As such they were perfectly justified in discussing it. If Mr. Mehta had any doubt about it he should have taken objection before. He was, too, late in objecting to it at this stage.

He ruled the point out of order.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved the adoption of the report which recommended:

The present electorate of the city for the Bombay Legislative Council number 1,33,807 out of a total population of 11,61383 which is more than 10 per cent. This electorate is quite capable of casting an intelligent vote.

The Corporation is in favour of extending the present franchise of the city to the occupation of premises to the rental value of Rs. 5 per mensem. It is anticipated that this change will increase the present electorates to 3 lakhs approximately or 25 per cent of the total population and about 40 per cent of the total adult population.

The Corporation is not in favour of the proposal made by the Simon Commission that the wives and widows (if over 25 years of age) of men entitled to vote should be enfranchised. The proposed reduction of the franchise to Rs. 5 would automatically increase women's vote.

As regards "Depressed" Classes the Corporation favours joint electorates with reservation of seats.

NO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION FOR LABOUR.

On the question of representation of Labour the Corporation is of opinion that event at the present franchise the organized industrial Labour is quite capable of looking after itself and that no special representation for it is called for.

WHY BOTHER WITH LOTHIAN COMMITTEE.

Moving an amendment to the effect that the report should be recorded Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed that the Corporation had not so far decided whether they should send a reply to the questionaire of the Lothian Committee. That question was still open for discussion. He did not see the reason why they should bother themselves at all with the Lothian Committee. "The city

(Continued On Page 9.)

'MASSACRE" Of RAILWAYMEN

Agent Flouts Railway Boards Orders.

The report of the Court of Inquiry to investigate into certain matters connected with staff retrenchments on Indian Railways is out.

The report is unanimous. It finds that there is some need to ensure that orders issued by Agents are in conformity with those received from the Railway Board.

The Court makes several suggestions for avoiding unnecessary labour and delay and suggests that Railway Board and Railwaymen's Federation should be made direct parties whenever disputes under Trade Disputes Act arise.

(For Full Details See page 16.)

MR. B. G. DEORUKHKAR

Who was the victim of midnight ruse by four gangsters on Wednesday night. He was decoyed to Worli and was threatened with signing the separate electorate manifesto or meet with dire consequences.

NO WITHDRAWAL FROM CONTEST

Hindenburg Contradicts Rumours

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Berlin.—Rumours that President Hindenburg would stand down, if the presidential election oot the 14th March proved indecisive, were emphatically denied by President Hindenburg in a broadcast manifesto in which he appealed to the Germans to unite in the struggle for the freedom of the Fatherland.

The Bavarian Premier, Doctor Held, has appealed to all Bavarians to vote for President Hindenburg.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Doctor Assaulted And Threatened With Knife.

DAYLIGHT OUTRAGE AT FORAS ROAD

A daring attempt at highway robbery was made on Friday in broad day light on Foras Road. The culprit after an unsuccessful venture took to his heels in Kamatipura followed by the victim and two policemen.

Dr. Swami of Girgaum was standing at 3-30 p. m. on Foras Road in front of the Municipal Workshops for a tram car. All of a sudden a Mussalman gave him a blow from behind and before the Doctor could grapple with the assailant he whipped out a stabbing knife and threatened to kill him. A young man who was standing near the Doctor came to his rescue but by that time the culprit had taken to his heels. A Chinaman tried to catch the assailant but he evaded him and ran into a bye-lane. An alarm was raised and two policemen gave chase to the assailant. The Doctor is fortunately not injured.

The matter was reported to the Nagpada Police Station.

Rotary International President Sails For Rangoon

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

Mr. Sydney W. Pascall the President of Rotary International sailed for Rangoon this morning by the steamship "Ethiopia". Mrs. and Miss Pascall are staying behind and will proceed to Colombo after a week's stay.—A. P.

Japanese Not Ready For Conference

CHINESE DEMAND COMPLETE AND UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Shanghai—The Chinese Government's reply to the Japanese note declares that China is ready to negotiate with the Japanese in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of the 4th March, provided negotiations are limited to matters pertaining only to definite cessation of hostilities, and complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Japanese forces.

As a result of the Chinese reply, a conference was arranged to be held on the 11th March, but it was later cancelled, because according to an official of the Chinese Foreign Office, "the Japanese are not yet ready to talk."—Reuter.

Draft Resolution Circulated

RUGBY, Mar. 10.

The text of the resolution on the Sino-Japanese dispute to be placed before the General Committee of the Assembly of the League was circulated to the delegates to-day, and its terms telegraphed by their representatives to the Japanese and Chinese Governments.—B. O. W.

JAPAN'S LAST CHANCE

Opinion In League Circles

LONDON, March 10.

Geneva.—It is generally expected that Japan will accept the draft resolution though it is now very doubtful whether the Japanese Government's reply will be received to-morrow.

The resolution is the strongest yet adopted by the League, and is Japan's last chance of accepting conciliatory procedure. If it fails, the Assembly Committee will be authorised to submit recommendations, failure to comply with which, it is understood, will entail automatic application of Article 16 with attendant sanctions.—Reuter.

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A 4545

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A 6799

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A

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NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 16th March to 1st April, 1932, both days inclusive.
4509

Public Notices

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p. m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1932, for the work of monsoon repairs (adjusting or turning tiles, dammering etc.) to the Board's Acquired Buildings, permanent chawls etc. during the year 1932.

The approximate value of work in three divisions will be as follows:—

Parel or Northern Division Rs. 10,000/-.
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Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Re. 1/- per copy.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. Post.

D. N. BARIA,
L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Dated. 10th March, 1932.
4546

NOTICE.

THE MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of THE ASSUR VERJEE MILLS, LTD., advertised to be held on 11-3-1932 has been ADJOURNED for want of corum, and will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1932, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at 3-20 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

KHIMJI ASSUR VEERJEE,
Chairman of the Trustees.
11-3-1932.
4554

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 24th March, 1932 to 6th April, 1932, both days inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1931, payable on 23rd April, 1932, to Ordinary shareholders of the Company whose names stand in their Register on the 24th day of March, 1932.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March, 1932.
4549.

NOTICE

Messrs. R. E. DIETZ COMPANY of New York, makers of the world-famous DIETZ LANTERNS, have requested us to announce that, on account of particularly favourable conditions, they have started manufacturing DIETZ LANTERNS in Germany.

The usual DIETZ guarantee as to high quality and workmanship will continue to be given as before. Every DIETZ LANTERN made in Germany will be double Fire-tinned, so the product will have a finer finish than ever before, and which finish is unequalled for resisting rust.

DIETZ LANTERNS made in Germany will be of even better quality and even better durability than formerly supplied and the DIETZ COMPANY asks the Indian public to buy the new product as they have done for more than 25 years.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Ballard Estate, Bombay
(P. O. B. 199),
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Excluding Sind and Baluchistan.
4540

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE VIRGIN MILLS, LIMITED.
(in voluntary liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th April, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, confirming the appointment of the continuing liquidator as the sole liquidator of the Company, in view of the deceased of Mr. P. A. Baptist, the joint liquidator.

S. K. SAVAR,
Joint Liquidator.
4542

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE TRADE and the GENERAL PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that, with effect from 12th March, 1932, Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Ballard Estate, Bombay, (P. O. Box No. 199), will be our SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind and Baluchistan.

for R. E. DIETZ COMPANY,
New York, U. S. A.
FRED H. TWOMBLY,
Secretary and Export Manager.
4541

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF T. R. PRATT (Bdmbay) LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its Registered Office in Bombay.
(1) F. E. DINSHAW, (2) MATHURADAS GOKULDAS, (3) NANABHOY C. BROACHA, all of Bombay Inhabitants, residing at Pawai Road, Chowpaty and Khetwadi respectively. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicate at Bombay was on the 4th day of March 1932, presented to the Court by the Petitioners abovenamed and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Court on the 4th day of April, 1932, and any creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of the order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of regulated charged for the same.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1932.

(Sd.) PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
4533

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities belonging to SHAH CHUNILAL UTTAMCHAND, late of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Patan (Gujarat) at the time of his death. ... Deceased

(1) SHAH CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL, (2) SHAH KARSONLAL CHUNILAL, (3) SHAH BAPULAL CHUNILAL, all of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, all residing at C/o Shah Chunilal Uttamchand at 5-6, Shroff Mansion at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succesion Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 26th day of February, 1932.

Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4550.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RATANBAI JAMSHEDJI MODY, NANABHAI JAMSHEDJI MODY and ARDESHIR JAMSHEDJI POCHA, the first mortgagees of the undermentioned property have agreed to sell the said undermentioned property to our client the purchaser.

All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, charge, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements chawls and dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the East side of Nardulla Tank Road, at Lower Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 827 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 180, New Nos. A\3808 and C\3808 Old Survey No. 344 and New Survey Nos. A\1739 and 1A\1739 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 2\1194 of Lower Parel Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2871 (1), 2871(2) and 2873 (3) and Street Nos. 336,336A and 238B Nardulla Tank Road-Mahim Agar and Nos. 99-99A, 99B, 101, 101A, 101B 103, 103A, 103B, 105, 107, 107A, 107B, 107C, 108 and 109A and 109B Sayani Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a New Public Road now called Sayani Road, on or towards the West by the said Nardulla Tank Road, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulla Buran and on or towards the South partly by the property of Bombay Municipality and partly by the property of Anandrao Krishnarao Talpade.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1932.

PAYNE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4548.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AMRITLAL BAKORE PANDYA, of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client, the piece of land, admeasuring 1105 square yards, out of Final Plot Number 65C of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Ville-Parle together with the structures thereon free from all incumberances. The said piece of land is bounded as follows:—On the North partly by Final Plot No. 66 and partly by Final Plot No. 67, on the South partly by Final Plot Number 64 and partly by Final Plot No. 65 B. On the East partly by the other portion of Final Plot No. 65C, belonging to Nagardas Dharsi, and partly by the scheme Road, and on the West by the other portion of Final Plot No. 65C.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon, by way of bequest, charge, charity, exchange, easement, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, position, partnership, sale, share, trust wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay, Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 10th day of March, 1932.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.
Advocate, High Court.
4554

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 158 OF 1932.

RE.: MESSRS GOVAJI FATTAJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business in Vithalwadi without the Fort of Bombay. Debtors.
Ex parte: MESSRS. KRISHNAJI HAKMAJI & CO., Petitioning Creditors.

On the 10th day of March, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 10th day of March 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4553

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 66 of 1929.

Re: Estate of HARILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS SUTARIA, ... Insolvent.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the right, title and interest of Bai DIWALIBAI, wife of Manekla Kishore Patel and of Sadashankar Mahadevji Bhat and Prabhashankar Sadashankar Bhat, the 1st and 2nd Mortgagees respectively and of the Insolvent abovenamed in an immoveable property consisting of buffalo stables, situate at Mahim, Mogul Gulley, outside the Fort of Bombay belonging to the said Insolvent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of the Mahim property and addressed to P. B. Malabari, Esqr., High Court, Bombay. They should reach the Office of the undersigned by 12 o'clock on the 14th day of March 1932.

The tenders will be opened in the Office of the undersigned on Thursday, 17th March, 1932, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) when tenderers should attend.

The offers are subject to a reserve bid.

Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land, situate at Upper Mahim, Mogul Gulley, known as Shivgotalas Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 (two thousand) square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 205, 533, New Nos. 3847, 4396, Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 1/164 and Cadastral City Survey No. 766 together with two stables thereon and which stables are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 5584 (1), 5584 (3) and 5584 (4) and Street Nos. 60, 60B and 60C, respectively and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Mahim Ramji Mandir, on or towards the West by the Mogul Gulley Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral and on or towards the South by the property of Nathoo Valjee.

((Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee,
High Court.
4438

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Meadows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE by Messrs. John Robert, Wimbridge and Devji Kanji at 17-19, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, on SUNDAY, the 13th March, 1932, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) the property of a gentleman comprising Jacobean drawing room suite, book case, palm stands, fancy cabinets, tables and teapoys, sliding dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Jacobean bedsteads with box mattresses, Jacobean almyrahs and dressing tables, hat stand, glassware crockery, ornaments and similar other household and domestic articles.

Will be on view three days before the sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned.

SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sale Room of the auctioneers:

By order of the executors of the late Mr. T. Malvanker deceased a lot of essential oils, by the British Aromatic Chemical Works, viz:—Wintergreen Genuine, Juniperberry, Copaiba Amorid, Linalool, Pennyroyal, Almond, Cinamon Bank, Mustard, Cade, Geraniol, Amyl Salicylate, Peppermint, etc.

By order of the concerned:—
Rebuilt and secondhand Oliver, Remington and Empire typewriter.

One consignment of electrical machinery, viz:—(1) electric lighting set, (3) motors, (1) centrifugal pump, (3) pumps, (18) regulators, (18) exhaust fans, battery charging set etc.

By order of Insurance Ones:—
(2) cases upholstery springs (28 gross) size 4 to 12.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
5 bales (each 60 pieces) woollen and cotton rugs, 60" x 90".

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

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Famous SEXOLOGIST finds the way!

Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, founder of the great Government-controlled Institute of Sexology at Berlin, has found the way to preserve in CONVENIENT form the ACTIVE hormones of ALL the vitally important glands—the fountains of life, energy and virility. Never before has this been possible. At last, through the life-time work of a great scientist

Rejuvenation without operation!

at a small cost, without risk, is possible to every man who had said "Good-bye" to the physical power and vitality of YOUTH

TITUS Brand PERLES

are the means whereby this scientific marvel is now available to men who say

"I'm not the man I was!"

And this booklet with the plain cover

tells the whole wonderful story of how thousands of men throughout the world have regained YOUTH and all that youth means.

The booklet will be sent in plain envelope post free to any bona-fide enquirer (MEN ONLY).

Write to (your card enclosed in an envelope will do):

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Dept. C. "Stronach House" Graham Road, Bombay.

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PRANAYAMA

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A Handbook richly illustrated. Absolutely safe and reliable as a *Practical Guide*. Faithful to ancient *Tradition* and *Modern Science*. Self-Instructor. Details technique of Ujjayi, Kapalabhati and Bhastrika. Complete with appendices and glossary. For exhaustive theory and science of Yoga read *YOGA-MIMANSA* journal, edited by the same author. PRANAYAMA is treated in Vols. III and IV of that journal.

YOGIC POSES

A beautiful *chart* on art paper (23" x 27"), 28 excellent half-tone photographs with terse but complete explanations of technique.

Can be had of:—

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BORIVLI, B. B. & C. I.

ASTHMA-CURE

1. Mr. C GOMES writes:—He suffered from severe Asthma and Breathing trouble for 7 years. Dr. Kusumgar's treatment completely cured him.
2. Mrs. NAYAK, Bombay writes:—She suffered from severe Asthma for 12 years. Nothing helped her. Dr. Kusumgar's special treatment cured her in 3 weeks.

DR. KUSUMGAR M.D., (Homeo.) 221, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PESHAWAR DARBAR AND "FRONTIER GANDHI"

Foreign Secretary Explains

BATTERY OF QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 7.

In the Assembly Maulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur asked:—

(a) Is it not a fact that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was not invited to the Darbar held at Peshawar just before last Christmas?

(b) Was there any mention of the introduction of reforms in the invitations issued for the Darbar?

(c) Is it not a fact that the son of Abdul Ghaffar Khan has contradicted the rumour that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was invited to the Darbar, and he refused.

(d) If the invitation was sent to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, will Government be pleased to state the date and to what address the invitation was posted? Was it sent in a registered cover? Was the acknowledgment received by Government, and, if so, by whom was it signed?

Sir Evelyn Howell, Foreign Secretary, replied, (a) It is not a fact. (b) No; but that the recipient of the invitation was aware of the object of Darbar is clear from the nature of the proceedings at the meeting held by the Provincial Congress Committee at Utmanzai on the 20th December.

(c) Government have no knowledge of any such contradiction which, if issued, would have been untrue.

(d) Dr. Khan Saheb wrote on the 21st December stating that his brother was unwell neither he nor his brother, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, would be able to attend the Darbar. A copy of his letter is laid on the table.

TEXT OF DR. KHAN SAHEB'S LETTER.

The text of the letter referred to above is as under:—

Residence Consulting Rooms.
3 Michni Road. Bazar Kalan.
Peshawar City.
21-12-'31.

Dear Captain Barnes,—Thanks very much for your letter in connection with the Darbar. I have just come back from the village with my brother. He is not feeling well, and we both won't be able to attend the Darbar. I am sorry for not writing earlier, but I did not know whom to write to.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) KHAN SAHIB.

Cap. H. A. Barnes,
Under Secretary, to Chief Commissioner, N.W.F.P.

Q:—Sardar Sant Singh: (a) With reference to the reply given by the Foreign Secretary to starred question No. 169 of the 10th February, 1932, will Government kindly state if the letter dated 9th January 1932, was the only letter written by the Foreign anuary 1932, were sent to Maulvi Mohammed Shafee Daoodi, relating to his visit to the North West Frontier Province?

(b) Is it a fact that another letter previous to the one dated the 9th January 1932, was delivered to Maulvi Shafee Daoodi on the evening of the 8th January 1932, at the residence of Maulana Ahmed Said, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, in a sealed cover from the Foreign and Political Department, bearing post-marks of different dates prior to the 9th January 1932? Will Government kindly lay a copy of this letter or all other letters on the table?

Reply.—Sir Evelyn Howell: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two other letters, dated respectively the 5th and 20th January 1932, were sent to Maulvi Shafee Daoodi, copies of these are laid on the table. No other letters were sent to him.

TEXTS OF LETTERS.

The text of the letters, dated 5th and 20th January 1932, is as under:—

(1)

Confidential.

Foreign and Political Department,
New Delhi,
The 5th January, 1932.

"My dear Maulvi,—I have been in conversation on the telephone with the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province and he desires me to convey to you and through you to one or two other members of the All-India Muslim Conference now in session at Delhi an invitation to visit the North West Frontier Province and see conditions there for yourself. If you accept this invitation he would only ask that you would go straight to Peshawar and while in Peshawar would be guided by his advice as to the places which you should visit and generally the persons to whom you should give interviews. If you decide to accept this invitation, will you please let me know as soon as possible.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) E. B. HOWELL."

To
Maulvi Muhd. Shafee Daoodi M.L.A.,
C/o The Editor, "Alman"
Delhi.

(2)

Camp Peshawar,
20th January, 1932.

"My dear Maulvi,—I have discussed again with the Chief Commissioner your suggestion that you and Mr. Mazharuddin might visit Haripur jail, but he is quite sure that, if you did so, the only effect would be to cause excitement amongst the prisoners, however mistaken might be the grounds on which that excitement would rest, and thus delay the process of reconciliation and release which is now beginning. I am afraid, therefore, that you had better cut out this portion of your proposed itinerary. I hope, however, that you have no reasonable cause of complaint, as you have apparently been where ever you wished to go all over the place and seen whatever you wished to see.

As regards the alleged excesses I would ask you to bear two facts in mind. First, that Government has set its face against these as strongly as possible from the very start and second, that any tendency to give undue publicity to such incidents as may have occurred can only have a bad effect. It is in fact playing into the hands of the local Congress by widening the breach between the Government and the people of the Province which all of us are anxious to see closed up as soon as possible.

The Chief Commissioner joins with me in thanking you for the spirit in which you have approached your task, and for various suggestions of value in connection with releases and other matters of which he has taken note. If you can now induce your friends of the intelligentsia and of other shades of opinion to come forward in open co-operation with Government to accelerate the processes incidental to the introduction of reforms, we shall have still further cause for gratitude.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) E. B. HOWELL.

To
Maulvi Mahammad Shaffee Daoodi, M.L.A.,
C/o The Legislative Assembly Department, New Delhi.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I draw the attention of the Hon. Member to this envelope bearing the seal of the Foreign Office, which bears the post-mark 5th January, 1932? May I know what was the letter contained in this envelope?

Sir Evelyn Howell: Did the Hon. Member say that it bore the date 5th January, 1932?

Sardar Sant Singh: Yes.

Sir Evelyn Howell: Presumably it contained the letter of the 5th Jan. 1932.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: May I know, Sir, how the Hon. gentleman got hold of this envelope?

Maulvi Muhammad Shafee Daoodi: Will the Hon. Member inform the House whether the permit given to us to visit the Frontier was due to a resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference passed in Delhi on the 3rd and 4th January, 1932, appointing Maulana Mazhiruddin and myself to find out the actual condition of affairs in the Frontier, and make our report to the Working Committee?

Sir Evelyn Howell: Yes, Sir.

Maulvi Shafee Daoodi: Is not the suggestion that the initiative in the matter—I mean the actual initiative—was taken by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, absolutely unfounded?

Sir Evelyn Howell: I do not think so, Sir.

Maulvi Shafee Daoodi: Is it a fact that after the receipt of your letter dated the 5th January 1932 by me, I approached you the next day and protested against the restrictions imposed upon the visit of the members of the All-India Muslim Conference by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province?

Sir Evelyn Howell: Not precisely, Sir. As far as I recollect, my letter of the 5th January did not reach the Hon. Member until the 8th, and on the morning of the 9th, he came to me and said he did not like the wording of the letter with regard to the conditions on which the invitation was extended. We discussed the matter and a revised edition was drawn up with his consent, which has already been laid on the table and published.

Maulvi Shafee Daoodi: Is it a fact that you said in reply that

(Continued on page 14).

The Comedy Comet, supreme genius of the screen, the most famous man in the world, is on the screen skyline in this greatest funfest—

TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP! A wanderer of the streets. Right! Left! Right! Howls and heart tugs. Follow the battered derby and shuffle along with Charlie to that happy hunting ground of his own creation

CHAPLIN

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UNITED ARTISTS

"INDIA'S CASE FOR SWARAJ"

Second Edition Of Mahatma's Speeches In England And India

Messrs. Yeshnand & Co. have published the second (revised) edition of this compilation edited by Mr. Waman P. Kabadi.

The original brochure has undergone a thorough change, its size now having been increased to nearly 500 pages, Crown Octavo. In addition to Mahatma Gandhi's utterances at the Round Table Conference, the book contains several other pronouncements of his while abroad, as also his speeches in India prior to arrest, full text of Gandhi-Willingdon Correspondence and Sjt. Mahadeo Desai's Diary which was published from week to week in "Young India."

The book is profusely illustrated, there being more than 50 pictures all printed on Art Paper and giving intimate glimpses into Mahatmaji's life while he was away from India as also on his return home. Sjt. Kanu Desai, the famous Artist from Ahmedabad, has contributed five arresting sketches which are printed in two colours.

The price of the book is Rs. 2/- (Paper Bound) and Rs. 3/- (De Luxe Edition) per copy. (For single copies 4 annas extra for postal and/or V.P.P. charges).

As only a limited number of copies are printed, orders should be booked at once. The first edition was sold out within forty-eight hours.

New Delhi.—An earthquake tremor lasting half a minute was felt in New Delhi at 3|5 hours on Thursday.—A.P.

A Beawar correspondent wires: Seth Fatehchand Modi has been brutally murdered on 6th instant. His dead body was found in a suburb of the town.

Announcement

The Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, invite applications from responsible parties interested in the Motor Business with the view to obtaining direct Dealership in Poona.

Address enquiries to:—

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"SCISSORS"

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Address all Letters and Parcels to :—

THE MANAGER,
PREMIUM DEPARTMENT,
5, HIDE ROAD,
KIDDERPORE, CALCUTTA.

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Diarrhoea is usually caused by inflammation of the intestines, generally due to irritated nerves.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will provide your blood with the mineral necessary to strengthen the inflamed areas. The swelling will be quickly reduced and the diarrhœa will be stopped. At the same time Kalzana will strengthen the nerves and soothe the inflammation.

"Six Kalzana tablets daily stopped the diarrhœa (in two severe cases) in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet,"
writes **Dr. Zuntz**, the well-known Physician.

Your general Health, too, will greatly benefit by a course of Kalzana, because Kalzana tones up the whole system by conquering those weaknesses due to Calcium deficiency: general tiredness, inflammation of the skin, tooth decay and irritable nerves.

Come back to undisturbed health by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
At all Chemists and Bazars.
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO.; LTD.
25 per cent. of the Premium refunded as Bonus
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

HELP TO INDIAN WOMEN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

Lady Chatterjee Urges Creation of International Mind.

The Bombay Branch of the Association of British University women in Indian held a dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday evening when about twenty members were present, the guest of honour being Lady Atul Chatterjee.

The President, Mrs. J. Mair, proposing the health of the guest of the evening, mentioned that Lady Chatterjee had been a former member of the Association which might look with parental pride on her very distinguished career.

After doing valuable work in India as Advisor to the Department of Industries, Lady Chatterjee had taken up her M.A. and D.Sc. degrees in London and had been awarded the O. B. E. in recognition of her services at the Ministry of Munitions during the war. Not content with this already brilliant record, Lady Chatterjee had found time, inspite of the very heavy demands on her time as wife of the High Commissioner for India, to read for the Bar a record which might well serve as a stimulating example.

CREATE INTERNATIONAL MIND.

In her reply Lady Chatterjee stressed the help which might be given by Members of the Association to Indian Women Students going to British Universities. If friendly introductions could be given to Indian women students studying in England their time there could be made much happier. She stressed the need in India for the creation of international mind a work which must be left to the educated few In this connection, she said the League of Nations Office, newly opened in Bombay, would stand the Association in good stead, as a source of information on all international problems including labour.

The toast of the Association was proposed by Miss Amy Rustomji who emphasised the opportunity which the Association gave its members of keeping in touch with other graduates of Western Universities. Miss Phyllis Harley replied in the name of the Association.

As it is felt that there must be in Bombay many women graduates, especially Indian, of British Universities who do not at present belong to the Association, the Committee wish to extend a hearty invitation to any such to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Phyllis Masani, Versova, Andheri, who will be glad to supply any further information.

PORT OKHA.

Market Quotations and Stock.

The Port Officer writes:—

Sugar Java Rs. 5-8-9 per maund, Sugar Beet Rs. 5-8-0 per md. G. Sheets 24 gauge Rs. 12-0-3 and 26 gauge Rs. 13-0-3 per cwt. G. C. sheets Rs. 11-8-3 per cwt. white paint No. 346 Rs. 26-0-0 per cwt. Hubbuck Rs. 41-0-0 per cwt. wet dates Rs. 26-10-0 per half vadia, Hurricane lamps Rs. 15-0-0 per case, Common soap Rs. 17-0-0 per case, soda ash Rs. 7-1-0 per bag.

STOCK:—1078 bags Java sugar 5601 bags beet sugar, G. P. sheets and circles and M. S. Sheets and circles 1352 bdls, G. C. sheets 430 bdls. M. S. bars and rods 510 bdls. Paint kegs and cases 242 window glass 293 cases, 125 drums linseed oil, 60 bdls. copper and yellow metal sheets, wet dates 1533 vadias, dry dates 481 bags, 84 bales printing paper, 391 cases hardware, 329 cases slate pencils, 463 cases school slates, 413 cases hurricane lamps, 77 cases petroleum stoves, empty soda water bottles 462 crates, 14 cases sewing machines, 40 bales black boards, 63 pieces earthen ware, 30 cases common soap, 28 cases pencils, 1238 bags soda ash 45 drums silicate and flake caustic soda, 82 cases gramophone parts, 1 case trimmings.

KATHIAWAR'S FIRST WOMEN'S LIBRARY

Opened At Amreli By Baroda Princess

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRELI, March 10.

Princess Shantadeviraje of Baroda inaugurated the opening ceremoney of Amreli Mahilapustakalaya in the presence of a distinguished gathering of 3,000 ladies. Secretary Smti. Shantaben Yodh, read the report of the Mahilapustakalaya.

Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhate requested the Princesses to inaugurate the opening ceremony of the First Women's Library in Kathiawar and eulogised the Maharajah Gaekwar's efforts for the educational uplift of the people.

Princess Shantadevi also made touching references about their Highnesses.

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is a high-class toilet soap at a price to suit all
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INDIAN TALKIES

New Bombay Attractions

AT WEST-END AND WELLINGDON: — "Bilwamangal" or "Bhakta Soordas", simultaneously shown at both houses. (Madan Production).

AT IMPERIAL: — Sagar Movietone's latest, devotional picture, with Messrs. Ramnik Desai and Jal and Miss Zubeida in principal roles. Additional attraction, "Krishna-Dhan".

AT KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Sant-Sakhoobai" Bharat Movietone's production, featuring Mrs. Jyotsna, Bhole and Mr. Takle.

AT GLOBE TALKIES: — Second Weeks' run of "Bilwamangal".

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Bombay, March 9.

Our market has remained quiet but steady during the week under review, with prices almost unchanged, but the bulk of the business transacted has been considerably curtailed on account of constant closing down of the market due to hartals and the consequent unsatisfactory demand. At the close of the week there has been a decline in prices of cotton, which has affected the minds of the dealers and therefore buying is very limited. On the other hand, our mills are quoting very high prices for yarn and so it does not suit the consumers to make purchases at the present level of prices. The turnover is very limited and confined to small lots just sufficient for the immediate requirements. The future tendency of the market is quite uncertain but we do not expect any further rise in the present level of prices. but the prices may decline.

ENGLISH YARNS:—Spot prices are declining in the absence of satisfactory demand due to the political situation. Some forward business in finer counts has been done in view of the high prices of the Indian yarns. Offtake in spot goods is quite unsatisfactory.

JAPANESE YARNS:—Prices have remained almost unchanged in all stocks of Japanese yarns, but the bulk of business transacted is limited. Forward business has been done in small lots owing to high prices and on account of War between China and Japan.

ART SILK YARNS:—There has been no change this week in the official quotations of the Syndicate. The stocks with the Syndicate are not reported to be very large. Demand has continued satisfactory during the last few days, but it is to be seen whether it will not be affected on account of the present high prices and also on account of the cheaper Japanese arrivals and their quotations for forward business. There have been large enquiries for Japanese yarns because dealers and consumers find the quality quite satisfactory both for weaving and dyeing purposes. The undertone is fairly steady.

INDIAN YARNS:—Our mills have not been able to sell large quantity during the week owing to their present high quotations. Besides, reports from up-country are also far from encouraging and also up-country mills are satisfying their buyers for their immediate requirements at reasonable prices. The future tone of the market is rather uncertain.

ORDINANCE NEWS IN BRIEF

BELGAUM:—A well-known local Congress worker was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for breach of Magisterial order under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. The Police recovered fines from a number of prominent local Congressmen.

RATNAGIRI:—A well-known Congressman of the District has been sentenced to two years' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default further imprisonment for six months.

HYDERABAD (Sind):—Dr. Vishindas, Dr. Chimandas and Prof. Malkani have been released but served with notices not to leave municipal limits. Several other workers were also released with similar notices.

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Cement and Sand (tensile strength) Tests
at 7 days : 534 lbs.
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YUSUF BUILDING,
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Works at DWARKA

"Triumph For British Air-Craft"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 10.

Buenos Aires.—The latest triumph of British air-craft is the crossing of the Andes from Mendoza (Argentine) to Chile by a 75 horse-power Gomper Swift machine. The flight, which has hitherto been successfully made only by powerful aircraft, occupied one hour and 50 minutes, and was made at a height of 19,000 feet. The Performance it is considered, vindicates the claims of British light aircraft hitherto held unsuitable for South American conditions.

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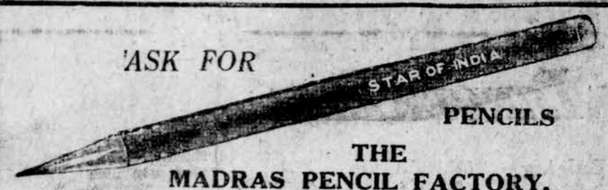

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I am a German and was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I read in an Indian Paper.

I am a scientist and have devoted years of study to the functions of the human skin.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff, it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

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In these days of tennis, golf and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage. At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced inactivity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life
Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

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Wonderful Formula of Dr. J. Plateau of Paris, and/or

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For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.

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Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.

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Business Reply Cards

NEW POSTAL SYSTEM FOR BUSINESS HOUSES

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Postmaster General, speaking at Leeds, said it had been decided to introduce what was known as the "Business Reply Card" system in the British postal services, and it would be put into operation, he hoped, early in April according to a report published in the "Manchester Guardian". One of the most obvious means by which a business firm could get into close touch with its clients and find out their needs was the postal service. Unfortunately the prospective customer too rarely took the trouble to answer the firm's inquiries, even if the firm sent out a printed form which only needed filling up and an envelope in which to return it, and he was still less willing to pay postage on it.

Some firms had taken the trouble and gone to the expense of stamping the reply envelope or card, but he had been informed that often this had only resulted in the stamp being used for another purpose, with the result that the firm received little return for its expenditure. The suggestion had therefore been made from many business quarters that the reply cards and envelopes should bear a superscription asking the prospective customer to post them unstamped, the firm being willing to pay the usual charge of double postage on delivery. There would naturally have to be safeguards in order to protect the public revenue and to prevent abuse.

Under the scheme a business firm in the United Kingdom would be able to enclose in its communication to its prospective client a reply postcard or envelope of a special pattern, and the cards must bear the name and postal address of the firm and the words "Business Reply Card". On the top right-hand corner would appear the words, "No postage stamp necessary if posted in Great Britain or Northern Ireland," and in the top left-hand corner the words, "Postage will be paid by the addressee."

PROCEDURE EXPLAINED.

A firm wishing to make use of the scheme would obtain a licence and make a deposit at its local Post Office to cover the charges due for a specified period. Many firms had already a deposit account through which they paid for their ordinary postage, and this stipulation would not therefore cause, he thought, much inconvenience, and it was a necessary safeguard. There were other minor conditions. He was glad to say as a result of these arrangements that the usual charge of double postage on delivery of an unstamped packet would be reduced to a uniform fee of a halfpenny in addition to the normal postage on each packet, whether it was a letter, postcard, or "printed paper."

The charge of a business reply on the unstamped reply letter would be 2d., instead of the normal charge of 3d., on the unstamped reply postcard 1½d., instead of 2d., and in the case of a "printed paper" the charge would remain at one penny. Fuller details would soon be available at post offices, and he hoped the new system would prove of use to the business community.

PROPOSED INCREASES IN RY. FARES

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' Opposition

VIEWS PLACED BEFORE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At the last meeting of the Advisory Committee of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, the Agent of the said Railway put before the Committee a proposal to raise fares on the B.B. and C.I. Railway for the first fifty miles by 1|2 pie per mile both for third mail and third ordinary, but in the case of passengers travelling over 200 miles to counteract the additional 1|2 pie mile by a reduction of 1|4 pie per mile on the distance in excess of 200 miles until at 280 miles and beyond the fares will work out the same as at present existing. Sir Purshottamdas put forward his views in this connection in two Notes submitted by him to the said Committee as follows:—

NOTE—I.

The question of increase in third class fares is coming up again and I am afraid I must oppose this earnestly once more. I have perused your circular letter to the members of the Committee No. T. 12 C.49 dated the 17 February in this connection, and I note therefrom that your decision has been taken on action taken by other Railways such as the G.I.P. M. & S.M. and B.N. Ry. I fear that the precedent which you wish to follow in this connection is not a healthy one and I wish to draw your attention as to whether the principle of diminishing returns has not by now set in sufficiently markedly to dissuade your Board and the Railway Board from following the policy of increasing the fares still further at a time when the spending capacity of the people is acknowledged to be steadily on the decline. I fear that on the Railways in India a retrograde and short-sighted policy has been followed and the increases effected in long-distance and suburban traffic fares have definitely helped to diminish the traffic.

INSTANCES OF ECONOMY.

I know of instances, in Bombay of people who are well-placed, who have given up second class travel for third class travel since the increases in fares, and of third-class passengers, who have definitely been travelling less owing to the late increases for purposes of economy. I do not know what figures the G.T.M. can make available to us in connection with the general impression prevailing as stated by me above. But I am convinced that in the conditions which are now prevailing in the country it is wrong for the Railways to diminish passenger-traffic by further increases in fares.

In your letter under reference you say that the additional income anticipated by the proposed increase is Rs. 12 lakhs, and I wonder as to which year's volume of traffic you have taken for this estimate; but I am convinced that your estimate may go wrong if the passenger traffic decreases by a certain percentage of say, 5 or 7 per cent. However, I have no fivures at hand for this estimate and I would very much like the Advisory Committee to consider whether they can give their approval in any manner to this further increase in third class fares.

CIRCULATE THIS PROTEST.

I would request you to circulate this letter to the members of the Advisory Committee for their information. I would request that this letter of mine be placed on record and a copy of it sent to your Board in London and to the Railway Board as containing the protest of the Indian commercial community against the continued increase of third class fares. It would be interesting to the Committee to know in how many countries passenger fares have been put up during the last three years as has been done on the Indian Railways. It would also be instructive to know the percentage of increase made in each country and a comparison of the same with the increases in fares made on the B.B. and C.I. Railway till now, say from the year 1927-28.

NOTE—II.

In continuation of my letter to the Chairman, Local Advisory Committee dated the 22nd February regarding the proposed increase in third class fares on the G.B. and C.I. Railway. I have been collecting further information regarding how third class traffic on the railways has fallen off. The following somewhat remarkable instance has been mentioned to me by a friend and I would like to put it on record as typical of what must be happening in other Railways in India:—

A friend who usually goes to Poona during the season months tells me that he generally sends out eight servants from Bombay with their kit and with some extra luggage every year. He hires a motor car which carries the eight servants and all their kit and extra luggage from his house on the Ridge Road to his residence in Poona. For this door-to-door service the bus charge amounts to about Rs. 30. The cost of a third class ticket to Poona is, I understand Rs. 3|2 and the total cost of the fare of these eight servants amount to Rs. 25/-. To this has to be added the cost of motor service down from the Ridge Road to the nearest G.I.P. station in Bombay and the cost of the gharry hire from Poona station to my friend's bungalow somewhere near Queen's Gardens. I understand from my friend that when to this is added the charge of extra luggage which the servants take, the total cost by rail would come to between Rs. 40 and Rs. 42 for these eight servants, and the difference in favour of bus traffic is anything between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.

A COMPARISON OF RATES.

I understand that in 1928, the third class fare to Poona from Bombay by ordinary train was Rs. 2|5 i.e. for eight servants it would have cost Rs. 18|8 plus Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 for motor and gharry hire and extra luggage. On the basis of Rs. 2|5 for third class fare, the difference in favour of the travel by bus would be very small, if any. This is a clear instance of how by increasing railway fares, traffic has been driven away from the railways to the motor buses.

I understand that the falling off in passenger traffic is something like 40 per cent, at least on some feeder lines where bus traffic competition is severe. I would very much like the Railway Administration to consider whether they have not actually helped to stabilise and increase motor-bus traffic and starve the railways of their passenger traffic. It is from this point of view particularly that I desire the Advisory Committee, the B.B. and C.I. Board, and the Railway Board to consider the question of increase of fares, and I beg to suggest that they must call a halt to this policy of increasing third class fares. In fact, my own idea is to press for such reduction in fares as will not make bus-travel so attractive. But that raises a different issue which I may take up later."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records, 9-10 p.m. Talk on Next Week's Amusement by "The Picturegoer," 9-30 p.m. Next Week's Plays by a Theatregoer (in Marathi and Hindi); 9-45 p.m. Shamshadbai (of Delhi) in Request Songs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—Steamer "Clanalpine" left Suez on the morning of 10th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 18th inst.

CHRISTA SEVA SANGH ASHRAM.—To-day (Saturday) a lecture will be delivered on "Hinduism" by Prof. S. Dandekar at 6-30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Sir Leopold Savile and Mr. N. A. Courage lunched at Government House, Bombay on Friday.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.—Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Dr V. R. Kokatnur will deliver a public lecture on "Education in America" on Saturday the 12th instant at 5 p.m. at the Lodge premises. Mr. K. P. B. Wadia has kindly consented to preside.

BHAVSAR KSHATRIYAS.—A public meeting of the Bhavsar Kshatriyas of Maharashtra for the purpose of forming Maharashtra Provincial Committee, will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) at Manik Kripal Bldg. (opp G. I. P. Railway Works, Parel) Bombay, under the Presidentship of Mr. Hampannarao Lokre. Mr. Lokhande (Advocate) of Gadag, vice-president of the All-India Bhavsar Kshatriya Conference has come down to Bombay.

S.S. Moldavia with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Special Meeting in aid of Hospitals Fund.

"Jame Jamshed" Centenary Celebration, Sir C. J. Hall, 5 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 13.

Davar's College of Commerce annual social gathering Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding, Sir C. J. Hall, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, March 14.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Corporation Hall 4-40 p.m.

MAHARAJAH'S JEWELS STOLEN

Midnight Burglary At Malabar Hill

It is reported that jewellery of the value of Rs. 66,000 has been stolen from the residence of the Maharajah of Chota Udaipur in Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

It appears that the burglars effected an entrance into the palace on Thursday night through the bathroom window and succeeded in removing the valuables.

The police are pursuing enquiries.

Kolaba's Seventh 'Dictator' Arrested

A correspondent wires from Pen under date to-day:—

The seventh "Dictator" of the Kolaba District Congress Committee and a prominent Congress worker of Pen was arrested this morning and sent to Alibag.—A. P.

25,000TH CHEVROLET CAR TO BE AUCTIONED

General Motors' Offer To Aid Hospital Fund

To-day (Saturday) will be known as Hospital Day at the Bombay Races. Immediately following the last race the 25,000th car produced by General Motors India Limited since its inception on December 4th, 1928, will be auctioned off to the highest bidder for the benefit of Bombay Hospital.

This car has been presented by General Motors India, Ltd. to the Hospital Committee. It is a Chevrolet DeLuxe Sedan, upholstered in rich gold and blue brocades and tapestries from Surat and Benares, and fitted with 14-carat gold-plated hardware.

The car will be on display in the Member's Enclosure to-day (Saturday).

SPECIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Haslehust lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

NEED FOR LITERACY TEST FOR M. L. Cs.

Bombay Chamber Prefers Separate Electorates To Group System

LOTHIAN COMMITTEE CONCLUDES EVIDENCE OF BOMBAY WITNESSES

The Indian Franchise Committee concluded their enquiry on Friday, so far as the Bombay witnesses were concerned, and will now proceed from Monday next to examine the witnesses from the Central Provinces. In Bombay as anticipated, the enquiry will not be of much help, in the absence of any independent expression of public opinion. But for the ladies representing the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and other allied associations, who on Thursday gave evidence which more or less reflected the true trend of public opinion, a large number of witnesses examined were either officials or members of the Provincial Franchise Committee, sitting with the Indian Franchise Committee.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale examined Mr. Syed Munawar and Mr. Syed Munawar examined Mr. R. R. Bakhale. Mr. J. B. Petit examined Mr. G. L. Winterbotham and Mr. Winterbotham examined Mr. Petit, and then they all formed themselves into a committee and sat together to draft a report.

Since the Indian Franchise Committee's scope of enquiry is also limited, much is not expected out of this show.

On Friday, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, a member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, was examined as representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Messrs. C. P. Bramble J. B. Boyle and R. C. Thomas were examined on behalf of the local European Association.

PLEA FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was not in favour of group system, but expressed its approval for separate electorates. As regards women's franchise, the Chamber was not in favour of special qualifications for women, but agreed that any extension of the existing franchise or any new qualification applicable to men should equally apply to women.

Regarding the depressed classes, the Chamber was not unanimous and only recommended that only those commmunities included in the Starte Report as untouchables should be considered depressed class. It agreed to give representation to labour through Trade Unions of adequate standard and financial stability.

REPRESENTATION FOR COMMERCE.

The Chamber recommended one representative each from the European and Indian Commerce to the Federal Assembly.

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

The European Association recommended to extend franchise to ten per cent of the population. The European Association did not approve of the educational qualification for men as well as women, but recommended as a temporary measure to co-opt women on the legislature to the extent of five per cent of proportional representation, until women were able to get representation by normal means of election.

ENFRANCHICEMENT OF T. Us.

In reply to the Marquis of Lothian, Mr. Winterbotham said that the Association and the Chamber were opposed to literacy as a general qualification as they feared only a small number of women in the Presidency would be entitled to vote. They were in favour of trade unions being enfranchised, provided they were well developed and organised.

Asked by the Chairman what should be the representation to the Chamber in a house of 200, witness said: "Double the present number." Mr. Bramble said that the same was the demand of the European Association.

Replying to Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. Winterbotham stated that at present education did not form a sufficient test of intelligence, because it was still backward in India.

Asked by Mrs. Subbaroyan why the proportion of European ladies was so small (69 out of 2,900), witness said that it was because they did not stay in India throughout the year.

Replying to Sir Mahomed Yakub, witness said that he had been in India for 20 years now and he could say that he had moved with the people of India.

FEAR OF DETERIORATION.

Witness replied to another question that the result of a large extension of the franchise would be a deterioration in the composition of the legislatures.

Asked if he would suggest any methods by which deterioration could be avoided, witness said that it was up to his friends to suggest. It all depended, however, upon the men of standing who canvassed votes.

Replying to Mr. R. A. Butler, Mr. Bramble said that the kisans in the Presidency were not yet well organised. Mr. Winterbotham added that the needs of agricultural labourer were not different from those of an ordinary labourer. Therefore agricultural labour did not require any special consideration.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani asked Mr. Winterbotham whether there was any difference in outlook between the two bodies which witnesses represented Mr. Winterbotham replied in the affirmative.

Has there been any serious difference of opinion?—I should like to know how this question arises on the question of franchise.

AN UNANSWERED QUESTION.

Would you not agree to answer the question?—I prefer not to answer.

May I know yhy the memorandum has been submitted by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and not by the Chamber itself?—The Committee means the Chamber.

Are there any Indians as members of the Chamber?—Yes.

Are there any Indians on the Committee of the Chamber?—No.

Is it a fact that the Committee gave their opinions because of the differences of opinion between the Committee and the members of the Chamber?—It is not so.

Were the members consulted in regard to the preparation of the memorandum?—I cannot say off hand whether we did consult our members or not. I shall have to refer to the President. But if we did not consult, it was not because of the reason you suggested.

Mr. Chintamani then drew the attention of witness to a letter addressed on behalf of the Committee of the Chamber to the Associated Chambers of Commerce saying that there were differences between the Committee and the general body because the later included Indians, Japanese and others. Mr. Winterbotham wanted "notice of the question."

'COMMON-SENSE' AS TEST.

In India, you do not accept literacy as a test of intelligence; may I know then what you would accept as a test?—Common sense.

Asked what advantages there were in indirect election, witness stated that the representatives elected by provincial councils would have a greater knowledge and appreciation of the provinces' requirements than people representing the voters direct.

In reply to a question whether he could name any federal constitution which provided indirect election to the Lower Chamber, and direct election to the Upper Chamber, witness said he could not.

May I suggest that you are only reversing the process? No reply.

In reply to the Hon. E. Miller, Mr. Bramble stated that the interests of the European Association and of the Chamber of Commerce were not always identical. He added that the representative of the Chamber would not necessarily be in a position to represent the views of the European Association, for instance, in politics. The younger generation of the community particularly would feel that they were not represented by the Chamber in case they had no representation for the Association.

So that you do want separate representation for the European Association?—Yes, we do.

"NO ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION."

To a question of Mr. S. B. Tambe, Mr. Winterbotham said that he did not think that Europeans elected by the general electorate would adequately represent European interests.

Khan Bahadur Aziz-ul-Huque: You said that a wide extension of franchise would result in deterioration. Is it not?—Yes, that is my fear.

Do you think it would be worse than at present?—I think it may be worse.

Do you agree that in the future development of this country it is essential that the distinction between Indian and European commerce should disappear?—Yes.

Then do you not think an effort should be made to amalgamate these two interests?—Yes.

Do you not think that it would lead to complications if Indian commerce and European commerce were separated?—No.

But do you not think that separate representation does connote that the organisations are organised separately?—No necessarily.

Major J. Milner: Assuming that you should have separate representation, why do you not put forward in your memoranda figures and arguments in support of your contentions?—Two replies I propose to give. One is that these arguments and figures have been given "ad nauseam." Secondly it has been accepted by all our Indian friends that our interests should be represented.

Major Milner liked to know whether the full particulars could be furnished. Mr. Winterbotham replied that he should have to refer to the President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Asked by Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar as to why they had suggested a wide extension of franchise in view of the fear expressed by witness that it would result in deterioration, witness replied: Because it is more desirable and inevitable.

Which is more important, desirable or inevitable?—Desirable.

Why do you not say frankly, in view of your fears of deterioration, that the present franchise should be continued or even be restricted? Or is it because it is fashionable to recommend wide franchise that you suggested it?—I think it is both fashionable and necessary, because of the coming constitution.

LABOUR'S "EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION" URGED.

Witness next agreed with Mr. R. R. Bakhale that "labour should be most effectively represented on the legislatures." He maintained that the Chamber was not at all lukewarm in its support of the Prime Minister's sentiment (as expressed in his letter to the Chairman of the Committee) that the interests of labour should be represented.

In reply to another question, witness said that at present the Registrar of Trade Unions had no power to examine the accounts so as to test their financial stability. He would like that power to be given.

Asked whether any Government authority was now examining the accounts of commercial bodies, witness replied: "I should say that the Income-tax officers do."

That may be for the purpose of charging income-tax. Has any officers got power to examine accounts for the purposes of representation to legislatures?—No.

Then is it fair that you should lay down conditions on trade unions which are non-existent in the case of commercial bodies?—It is not unfair. I think it is in the interests of the organisations themselves which have to be developed.

DENIAL OF DISCRIMINATION.

Witness denied the suggestion of discrimination. He added that the registers should be examined with a view to see what the actual strength of the particular trade unions was. He did not think that the details given by the unions in their periodical reports were adequate.

Replying to Mr. J. B. Petit, witness said that Bombay Presidency was entitled to weightage in the federal legislature for several reasons and principally the reason that it had two important textile centres.

In reply to the Chairman, witness said that the European Association (Bombay Branch) consisted of 950 members.

This concluded the session in the morning, after which the two committees held informal discussions.

Mr. Chablani's Evidence.

Mr. H. L. Chablani from Sind was the last witness examined. He was in favour of extending franchise to those who paid taxes to government or municipality and every adult literate.

LITERACY TEST FOR M.L.C.'S

Speaking on the existing anomalies, he said: The most obvious defect in the existing electorates is the small proportion of literate and intelligent voters among them; and the easiest way of remedying it is to make literacy, especially literacy in English, as a sufficient qualification in itself for voting to the local legislative councils.

Referring to qualifications for candidates he opined:—The existing qualifications for candidates do not include even literacy as a necessary equipment for a Member of the Council. Over 20 per cent of the Members of the first Bombay Council were illiterate. Unless the Councils are to be made the laughing stock of the world, this state of affairs should cease. I am inclined to believe that for several decades to come, a knowledge of English up to the Matriculation Standard should be demanded from every candidate for election to the Legislative Council or the Assembly. The least that should be done is lay down literacy in English as the irreducible minimum educational qualification for candidates.

FAUCITY OF REPRESENTATION OF SIND HINDUS

He bitterly complained about the inadequate representation of the Hindus of Sind and said: Among the classes inadequately represented in the local and Central Legislatures, I would like to make a special mention of the Hindus of Sind. The Non-Muslims of Sind, for the larger part Hindus, form a very important community in Sind. They pay nearly 40 per cent. of the land revenue, the bulk of Excise and stamps and Registration and yet they send only 3 Members as against 14 Members returned by the Muslim constituencies, out of 36 elected seat on the Bombay Council. Even on the population basis, the proportion of Muslim to Non-Muslim seats ought to be 7:4 to 26. One fails to discover any logical reason why Shikarpur with a population of only 61,000 according to the census of 1911, was given one seat, while the city of Hyderabad with a population of 75,000 was ignored altogether. The Sind work merchants of Hyderabad who have got vital interests of commerce to represent and the Indian Mercantile Community of Karachi, which is a growing city of considerable commercial importanne, have no seat either on the Bombay Council or on the Legislative Assembly.

PASSENGER CLAIMS RS. 10,000 DAMAGES

Railway Company Denies Negligence

A DETRAINMENT AND ITS SEQUEL.

The suit filed by Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Daruwala, a Parsi gentleman, against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, claiming damages of Rs. 10,000 sequel to a railway accident on the G. I. P. Rly. came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the original side of the Bombay High Court, on Friday. Both parties agreeing, the suit was adjourned as part-heard to June 27, at the request of Mr. C. K. Daphtari Counsel for the defendant, to get time to summon the witnesses.

CAUSE OF ACTION.

The cause of action arose from a railway accident on the G. I. P. Railway, which took place on December 21, 1928, at about 8 p. m., while the plaintiff was crossing the lines. Owing to the failure of a locomotive engine of a Kalyan local at Matunga, all trains were ordered to be run over the through lines from Byculla to Matunga, and consequently the passengtrs had to be detrained off the platform at the Currey Road Station. After alighting from an electric train while he was on his way to get on to the platform, his foot tripped over the signal wires, and in falling, his mouth came in contact with the rail, which caused injuries to his mouth.

The plaintiff alleges that he has actually lost 10 teeth, and is others were attended to by a dentist, the remaining teeth also having suffered by the shock of the fall. Moreover, he had been incapacitated, crippled and disabled for any work owing to debility, resulting in constant giddiness, in consequence of nose, ear and stomach troubles. For these reasons, the plaintiff alleged, he has been thrown out of employment and has been rendered absolutely destitute, and is unable to find ways and means to support himself and his family. Being an expert in patent indigenous medicines, income from that side-line is also lost, says plaintiff on account of his debility, mental and physical.

RLY. CO. DENIES NEGLIGENCE

The defendant denies any negligence on the part of the railway, as all the electric lights were on, besides it was a moonlit night. Further the stationmaster asked the plaintiff to attend the railway dispensary at Byculla for medical treatment, but as he was in a hurry to go home, his wife being ill, he did not avail himself of the treatment and went away.

"IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST"

Magistrate Grants Transfer In G. I. P. Case Against Mr. Horniman

In the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay on Friday Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, applied on behalf of Mr. B. G. Horniman for a transfer of the case filed against his client by G. I. P. Railway Company for Rs. 42-11-0 excess fare and Rs. 6 penalty from the Honorary Magistrate's Court to a stipendiary Magistrate.

The grounds of the application were that the defendant is contesting the case in the public interest and that points of law regarding the rights of passengers and the responsibilities of railway companies are involved.

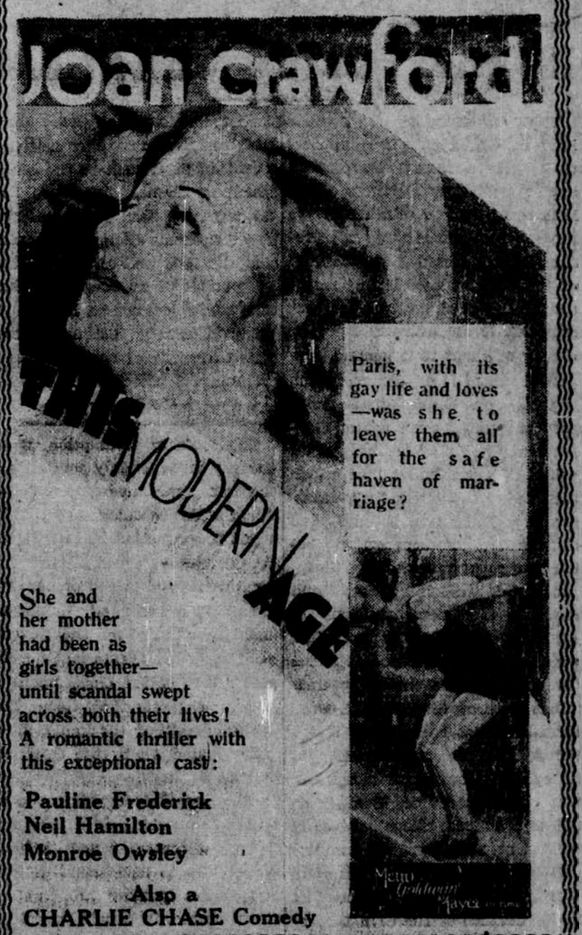
As the pleader, Mr. Behre who appeared for the Company raised no objection and the Magistrate agreed that the transfer of the case would be desirable. The case was tranferred by consent to the file of Mr. Khandalawalla, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, the date to be fixed hereafter.

Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

The manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., writes:—"I have received an advice from my Head Office informing me that the Board of Directors have recommended a Final Dividend of 5 per cent on the Shares of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December 1931, making 12 per cent for the year, less income tax; that £10,000 be written off Landed and House Property a/c; that Government Securities be written down to quotations ruling on 31st December 1931, and to meet this depreciation £450,000 be transferred from Reserve, and that £167,000 be carried forward."

LOVE A LA 1932!

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.



Paris, with its gay life and loves—was she to leave them all for the safe haven of marriage?

She and her mother had been as girls together—until scandal swept across both their lives! A romantic thriller with this exceptional cast:

Pauline Frederick
Neil Hamilton
Monroe Owsley

Also a CHARLIE CHASE Comedy

Selections For To-Day's Races

(By "WATCHDOG.")

1ST RACE—	
JAIBALA	1.
MUHAISIN	2.
ARCADIA	3.
2ND RACE—	
HAKIM PASHA	1.
MANSFIELD	2.
SABBAR	3.
3RD RACE—	
AL NATIQ	1.
DELHI	2.
TARA	3.
4TH RACE—	
HIGHLAND BRIDE	1.
CLAIRETTE	2.
HARVARD	3.
5TH RACE—	
TEARFUL	1.
GREY CLOUD	2.
NEWARK	3.
6TH RACE—	
SOSO	1.
CHAIR OF KILDARE	2.
HAPPY WARDEN	3.
7TH RACE—	
RED STAR	1.
DICTATOR	2.
MOLLY KING	3.
8TH RACE—	
OROMATTO	1.
RED ASTRACHAN	2.
AVANTI	3.
9TH RACE—	
ATHBOY	1.
BALLYBROPHY	2.
APLOMA	3.
10TH RACE—	
ZEEBAR	1.
MOON SPARK	2.
SCINDIA	3.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

Jute shares opened steady but eased off again as the session progressed. Towards the close a firmer tendency prevailed. Coals were unchanged with a small business passing. In teas more enquiry was observable with steady undertone. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special features. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 62; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 99-4, 5 per cent Bonds 1933 100; 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1921/41 104-14.

Banks.—Imperial Bank Fully Paid 1045.

Railways.—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 60-8, Sara Serajganj 62-8.

Coals.—Bengal Giridih 2-4, Burrakur 10-8, Deoli 8-6, Gopalichuk 3, New Beerbhoom 9.

Jutes.—Barnagore 114-8, Cheviot 206-8, Clive 21-8, Dalhousie 320, Gourepore pref. 93, Howrah 34-14 Kamarhatty 342, Kankinarrah 324, Lawrence pref. 103, National 18-8, Presidency 5.

Teas.—Bateli 3, Betjan 16-10, East India 9-4, Jutilbari 15-12, Soom 12.

Miscellaneous. — Bengal Telephone pref. 10-4, Indian Galvanising 7-8, Bararee coke 9, Titaghur Paper 9-4, Midnapore Zemindary 62, Indian General Navigation ordy. 73, Carew & Co. 13-6, Cawnpore 25-8, New Savan 14.—A. P.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MORNING SHOW AT 10. ON SUNDAY

THE WORLD'S MOST DRAMATIC LOVE STORY!

with

JOHN BOLES
LUPE VELEZ

Baroda.—An idol of Mahakali, the Hindu goddess, was found broken recently in the temple of Mahakali behind Bhadra. The head of the idol which was overlaid with silver was broken, and the idol was thrown out in a damaged condition. The police are enquiring into the matter.—A.P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1932.

IS THE POLICY CHANGED?

The Government of Bombay have embarked on what appears to be a questionable enterprise in applying the drastic powers of the Emergency Powers Ordinance to shop-keepers whose shops are presumed to be closed in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement. In the first place the presumption is an arbitrary one. The closing of shops in a general or a partial hartal is a demonstration of protest on the part of the shop-keepers against some act of Government or it may be the general policy of Government, of which they desire to express their disapproval. There is a definite and distinct line of demarcation between demonstrations of disapproval of official policy and methods and demonstrations of approval of unlawful activities, which ought to be respected unless Government have made up their minds to throw Sir Samuel Hoare's assurance that there is no intention to stifle the expression of public opinion overboard altogether. The Government of Bombay do not seem to have altogether clearly defined or, should we say, properly defined, ideas of what does and what does not constitute conduct in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience Movement or unlawful activities and it seems to us desirable that in fairness to the public at large they should make it known where in their opinion the line of demarcation begins or ends.

THE RIGHT OF PROTEST.

The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, to take a concrete example, was an act of policy of which an enormous number, if not the largest number, of people in the country strongly disapproved. A hartal for the expression of that disapproval would not justify the assumption that those who took part in it had allied themselves to, or desired to take any part in, the Civil Disobedience Movement. Similarly, public opinion so far as it has been able to find expression strongly disapproves in the main of the Ordinances but that is not to say that those who express that disapproval have thrown themselves into the Civil Disobedience Movement or even approve of or sympathise with it. A general hartal of shops in disapproval of the activities of the Lothian Committee because people have no liking for the policy which it represents and want to demonstrate their dislike and disapproval of that policy is not on the face of it a demonstration of sympathy with Congress activities and may be participated in by many who do not wish to support those activities, even though, if such be the case,—which we do not know,—a hartal may have been ordered or suggested by some Congress organisation; for it is well-established that the pursuit of an activity, otherwise lawful, cannot be held to be unlawful merely because it happens to be one of the activities of an unlawful association.

NO SAFETY FOR ANYONE.

The contrary assumption, if arbitrarily made, or any confusion of the issues we have stated means that the line of demarcation which ought to exist somewhere will disappear and there will be no safety for anyone who is not prepared to remain in a state of quiescence and silence whatever the Government and their agents may do. Recent action of the Government of Bombay suggests that, either they are losing sight of the definition of policy laid down by the Governor, as well as the Secretary of State, or allowing their agents to do so, or are embarking on a new and dangerous course which is likely perpetually to lead them on from one drastic measure to something more drastic, in a vain pursuit of an end which cannot be achieved—the end, not of suppressing unlawful activities but of suppressing legitimate expression or demonstration of sentiments of hostility to Government policy, which is a very different thing.

CONTRARY TO ASSURANCES.

Sir Frederick Sykes has told us in very clear and unequivocal language that the Ordinances have no object but to counter and suppress the Civil Disobedience Movement. Sir Samuel Hoare has declared in equally clear and unequivocal language that the action taken against the Press has but one object, to stop incentives to disorder and terrorism and not to stifle the expression of opinion hostile to the Government. We presume this applies also to other forms which the expression or demonstration of public opinion may take. The serving of orders on persons who propose to hold a public meeting to condemn or disapprove of Government policy and shop-keepers who have closed their shops in demonstration of their disapproval of the Lothian Committee is contrary to these assurances of the Secretary of State and the Governor of Bombay. If it represents a change of policy in that respect the public had better be told so frankly.

The Covenant On Trial

The Geneva League, we are told is at last ready to act. The longer the Sino-Japanese armed strife continues, the more sympathy the plight of China evokes from the rest of the world. This is a fact which the League Council has been forced to recognise. The patient attitude of the Chinese representative at Geneva, his reiteration of the confidence his Government has in the ultimate victory of methods of peaceful negotiation through neutral agency over militant ones and his persistent demand that the League has the remedy at hand to compel a recalcitrant member to listen to counsels of reason, have impressed the general body of the League, the Assembly, whom the imperialist Powers, hesitant as they have been in agreeing to take effective action against Japan, cannot influence to the extent they can the Council of the League.

The Assembly passed a resolution on Friday last which referred the question of effective action to a Committee. This Committee submitted its report to the Assembly and the latest act of that body indicates a willingness to deal with Japan with courage and vigour. The resolution it has drafted allows Japan "a last chance of accepting a conciliatory procedure." If she does not choose to accept, the refusal will entail automatic application to her of Article 16 with attendant sanctions."

"Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13, or 15," states Article 16 of the League Covenant, "it shall 'ipso facto' be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League." The Article then specifies the "attendant sanctions." The other members of the League are, in case it is decided to apply the Article to the member who has disregarded the Covenant, "to undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, to prohibit all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and to prevent all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and those of the other State, whether a member of the League or not." If Japan does not listen to counsels of reason she now knows what is in store for her.

But it remains doubtful whether Japan even now will yield. She hopes to gain time. She may make a show of climbing down and may agree to a truce, fortifying her military position all the while at places in Chinese territory which are already under her occupation. Tokyo sends a Note to Nanking stressing the urgent necessity for reaching a definite agreement for the cessation of hostilities. The reply from Nanking shows a conciliatory spirit. A Conference is arranged to discuss the terms of the cessation and then Japan backs out because she is "not yet ready to talk over matters." Probably she hopes that the League Article 16 will not be put into action against her. It is for the League to make her understand that the nations represented at Geneva mean real business. If they should fail to do so and weakly yield to Japanese intransigeance and defiance of her pledge to the League the Covenant may as well be torn up.

TWO STORIES!

The annual review of the administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930-31 is of an unusually propagandist character. The propaganda, however, is somewhat lacking in a sense of proportion. The blame for all the troubles in the Province is put upon the Congress. The very first paragraph of the Review runs:

"The succeeding pages of this volume will show the effect upon the administration of the Presidency of the Civil Disobedience movement, the inauguration of which was referred to in last year's report. Almost every Department of Government has a tale to tell either of increased expenditure or decreased revenue due to the movement, and the direct loss to the people of this Presidency in the increased cost of Government administration must have amounted to many lakhs of rupees."

Least convincing is the attempt to foist on the Congress the responsibility for the partial slump in the Bombay textile industry in the early part of the year, though the slump had existed for years and was finally remedied mainly by the Swadeshi movement initiated by the Congress. On this subject the Report says:

"The effect of the Civil Disobedience movement, with frequent hartals and disturbance of trade generally, was clearly seen in the condition of the Mills in Bombay City, purely Swadeshi enterprises which the Congress programme purported to assist. Owing to trade depression 23 mills announced in July their intention of closing down and four mills did close down on the 1st August. By the end of the month more mills had closed down and 45,000 mill-hands were out of work. The situation improved, however, as Government gradually gained the upper hand and restored confidence, and what at one time threatened to be a serious crisis was averted".

We do not know who is expected to swallow this story of the Congress crippling the Swadeshi textile industry and the Government saving it. The Bombay mill-owners themselves, who know what helps them and what hinders them have quite a different story to tell. The report of the Mill-owners' Association for 1930 attributes the slump in the early part of the year not merely to the world depression but also to "the currency and exchange policy of the Government, necessitating the sale of Reverse Council Bills, issue of Treasury Bills, the contraction of currency for the purpose of maintaining the exchange ratio and depletion of Gold reserves". But as regards the Congress Swadeshi movement, the millowners duly acknowledge "the fillip which the industry received" due to the Swadeshi movement and state further:

"It is doubtful whether but for the intense Swadeshi movement which prevailed during the period, several Bombay mills could have continued their operations throughout the year as they did."

The universally admitted collapse of Lancashire exports to India is the measure of the help given by the Swadeshi movement to the indigenous textile industry. That fact is too stubborn to be twisted even by the writers of official reports.

TOWARDS REAL RETRENCHMENT

Avenues Bombay Government's "Reorganisation" Committtee Should Explore

(CONTRIBUTED).

One more committee is about to be appointed to explore, to use the hackneyed formula of cabalistic finance, all possible avenues of retrenchment in the various Government departments and this time it is to be called Reorganisation Committee because it is expected to suggest measures of reorganisation of the departments, presumably in the form of reshuffling of duties and amalgation of offices wherever possible.

OFFICIAL RETRENCHMENT

Whoever presides over this committee, whether Sir Frederick Gauntlett, in securing whom there is some difficulty, or any other eminent personage it is extremely doubtful whether he will strike a new path—and—lead towards genuine retrenchment and efficiency in the departmental organisation. Such a revolutionary happening has not been reported in the long and interesting history of unnumbered retrenchment committees. Practically all the retrenchment committees so far appointed have merely aimed at retrenching the lower ranks of Government servants without touching officials of the upper stratum who draw fat salaries. The low paid clerks and the miserable 'pattahwallas' are given quit-notices but non-Indian experts are brought in under the justification of superintending or reorganising offices. Retrenchment, in these circumstances, becomes a by-word in mockery.

PRIVILEGED POSTS.

Yet the committee will have to face the fact that no real retrenchment could be effected unless the whole system of highly paid superior officers is adequately overhauled. Measures other than those based on the acceptance of this principle will merely impose additional volume of work on the already hard-worked and poorly paid lower strata of Government servants without being effective at all If Government were moved by sincere motives of economy and not mere reduction in the number of Government servants, the axe should operate in the direction of services so far held sacred and untouchable to the point of fanaticism. The actual work is turned out by the lower ranks with considerable expenditure of labour and the high ones have merely to preside over these operations, affix the seal of their costly signature and draw large salaries in return.

THE ORNAMENTAL ONES

In most of the Government offices there are many superfluous, intermediary officers whose pay ranges between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 a month but whose duties consist of a kind of forwarding agency like that of a postal delivery. One may not catalogue the specific posts here just now but they would appear to have no real responsibility attached to them and involve, besides avoidable waste of public-money, the proverbially slow movements of official business. Organisational efficiency would certainly favour abolition of these posts if it were not to split on the rocks of privilege and vested interests.

ALLOWANCES

Every retrenchment committee so far appointed has recommended abolition of allowances and special pay attached to certain highly paid posts. But Government have, for one reason or another, avoided carrying out the recommendations in a thorough-going manner. It is a strange and striking anomaly in the Bombay presidency that an officer earning a fat salary should have, in addition to it, a number of allowances to compensate him for inconceivable and purely hypothetical losses. So that while a clerk earning a monthly salary of Rs. 50 is granted no house-rent allowance, the officer worth Rs. 2,000 a month is entitled to it over and above the grant of various other allowances like compensatory, local and what not. There is no reason why all these allowances should be retained in favour of an already highly paid class of Government servants and a radical policy of cutting them down is urgently called for.

UNEXPLORED SPHERE.

The amalgamation of separate officers again, offers certain rich possibilities as different Government offices can be reduced into a single unit under a single head of office. This procedure naturally involves abolition of ornamental posts without impairing either the capacity or efficiency of departmental work. An experimental, indeed, along these line's was successfully tried recently in the Public Works Department. The system of amalgation requires greater attention especially in the Revenue and Judicial Departments and it is to be seen whether the new retrenchment committee will justify its appointment by focussing its attention on this subject.

Notes of the Day

De Valera's Programme.

Mr. De Valera's election as President of Ireland will give England much to think about. His majority of 13 votes is not very large but appreciably larger than was expected. That shows that he has got the support, not only of the Labour group of seven but also of some of the Independents. It is all but certain that the Republicans will not take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown. But it is unthinkable that England will add to her own troubles by seeking to coerce Ireland for the Republicans' passive resistance in this matter. Mr. De Valera will then have scored an easy but, by no means, a negligible victory. His position would thus be stronger, when he comes to suggest negotiations or arbitration with regard to the stopping of the land annuities to England. Not to accept this offer would seem unreasonable and to accept in principle the reconsideration of another term of the Irish Treaty will also be a point scored by Mr. De Valera. He will next proceed to the third item of his Party's policy, protective tariffs. Will the National Government then say: "Protection is a virtue for Britain but a crime for Ireland?"

Women's Demands.

Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar and Mrs. Hamid Ali deserve to be congratulated on their bold stand for adult suffrage and joint electorates before the Franchise Committee, though their arguments are likely to be wasted on the Committee, constituted as it is. Any qualification for voting by way of property rights or literacy tests, they urged, would necessarily exclude practically all women and a large number of poorer women, since over two-thirds of the country lives under the margin of starvation. They did not think much of the administrative difficulties of adult suffrage. But Mr. Kirpalani, the Municipal Commissioner thought that the cost of working out adult suffrage would be prohibitive. The reform is more than worth its price and the price need not be prohibitive. It is to be remembered in this connection that the All-India Women's Council on behalf of which Dr. Sukhtankar and Mrs. Hamid Ali gave evidence is one of the most representative institutions of women in the country.

Unworthy Emulation.

The Baroda Government cannot be congratulated on their decision to stop the payment of the pension of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, ex-Chief Justice of Baroda, for taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement. If there has been any correspondence on the subject between that Government and the Government of India, one would much like to know its nature. It is also reported that the Baroda police have served orders on various persons to remove the National Flag, not to picket liquor and foreign cloth shops and not to lead processions and prabhat pheries. Past experience justifies the hope that Swadeshi and anti-liquor activities will still be conspicuous in Baroda in one form or another despite the efforts to suppress certain kinds of manifestations of them.

Quick Work.

The Revenue Member congratulated the Bombay Legislative Council during the debate on the "Land Revenue" demand on its "having gone through the whole budget without the President having to apply the axe on further discussion." This constitutes, indeed, a record. The Government of Bombay have reason to be delighted over this "marked improvement in the methods of the House." It spares them the trouble of replying to inconvenient queries. But has the Legislature any reason to congratulate itself? The paucity of interest in the discussion only indicates that non-official members are either tired of hitting against a stone wall or indifferent to the necessity of ventilating the grievances of their constituents.

FREE EYE HOSPITAL AT PAREL

Appeal For Funds

Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Hon. Secretary of the Almai Merwanji Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel has issued the following appeal:

"The Almai Merwanji Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital has been doing the work of relieving the sufferings of persons afflicted with eye diseases and preventing loss of sight or blindness whenever possible and restoring to sight a number of persons, for the last seventeen years and half. The Institution was started by medical men and was supported by one Parsi gentleman in his own quiet way. With increasing work, the premises kept at the disposal of the institution by late Mr. Merwanji were found to be very inadequate and so the promotors with the help of the children of Mr. Merwanji decided to have an independent and well fernished building for this hospital.

But charitable institutions like Hospitals need to be actively supported financially by philanthropic persons. Even institutions backed by powerful Government and Corporation support have to resort to collect funds on the Race Course to keep their number of beds intact.

Our immediate need is to complete the new hospital building. The estimated cost is two lakhs. Late Mr. Merwanji's children have promised to help to complete the ground and the first floor of the building. But we want funds to complete the upper floors so as to be able to accommodate 75 beds. We therefore appeal to the public in the name of suffering humanity to help the institution.

To-day will be celebrated as a special day for the benefit of the Big Hospitals. Ours is an humble institution but doing equal amount of relief work. May we therefore request all the public and especially all who will visit the Mahalaxmi Race Course to-day to spare at least a rupee for this institution out of the money put on the horses? Every rupee so spared will be a help in completing two cubic feet of the Hospital.

Will not Bombay help suffering humanity?

Tipsy-Cake

Driven into a corner by the skilful and persistent Mr. Chinmamant, the representative of the European Chamber of Commerce—which includes a sprinkling of Indians, Japanese and others—asked for "notice of that question."

Possibly he is practising for the Ministerial office he expects to hold one day.

* * *

But the question will be just as awkward to answer after the notice has expired. Mr. Winterbotham should be a sport and admit he was led into a neat trap from which there is no escape.

* * *

"Sir A. P. Patro's appeal to the public boldly to come into the open in support of Government's efforts to suppress lawlessness and to complete the work of the Round Table Conference should awaken a ready response throughout India."

—"Times of India."

Of course it's because the response is ready and waiting that the appeal had to be made.

* * *

The readiness of the response is well brought out in the "Times" article which tells us that not only are the Congress bent on obstruction but Muslims are showing a tendency to take a leaf from the Congress book and have thus become "a shining example of the pernicious effects of the civil disobedience movement."

* * *

Well, we shouldn't have cared to describe them as "a shining example" ourselves. What has Sir Patrick got to say about it?

* * *

"I need hardly assure this House," said Sir Gulam Hussein Hidyatullah, "that we have willingly consented to be reduced." And strong men wept as they contemplated the calm courage of this brave man facing the prospect of his reduction to the puny dimensions of a member of the Viceroy's Cabinet or a mere Governorship.

* * *

"The fact that most Britons coming to India bring with them a high, expensive standard of living is in itself a handicap which can only be overcome by a high standard of honest work and high output. In brief, they must give as good as they receive."

Thus Sir Montagu Webb in a speech at Karachi.

All Indian employees of European firms should now get ready for the leap to luxury and revise their domestic budgets in anticipation of the coming rise. But don't start spending just yet.

* * *

Mr. Pascall, President of the Rotary International is now in Madras, on his message of goodwill. "Mutual service as a solvent of the world's troubles," is his message to the Madrasis issued from Government House. He will find the Madras sergeants quite ready to do their part of the mutual business if he will provide the head.

* * *

"STRANGE ORDERS UNDER ORDINANCES."

Says a headline in the "Free Press Journal." It would be stranger if they were not strange.

* * *

The Finance Member has been shaking his disapproving forefinger at "a certain section of the Press" for exaggerating the Government's difficulties. This is not fair. We have done our best to minimise them by giving good advice but it falls on deaf ears.

* * *

There are some things that can't be exaggerated and such are the Government's difficulties. Sir George Schuster pays the Press too great a compliment.

* * *

The League of Nations, which has hitherto held the world's championship for procrastination and general futility will have to look to its laurels. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has become a strong rival.

* * *

The League is still cogitating over the means of making effective protest against Japan's high-handedness. The Chamber is in the same difficulty in regard to the Government's methods. And neither seems to be able to get any forrarder.

* * *

The only difference between them is that the Chamber, though quivering with timidity would like to hold a meeting while the League would like to avoid holding one, if it could.

* * *

Our suggestion is that the Chamber should go to Lausanne and hold its meeting and the League should come to Bombay and ask Sir Patrick Kelly to ban its meeting.

* * *

The Police Commissioner has told shop-keepers in Princess Street to "abstain from closing" their shops "except in accordance with your custom or usage of your trade or business in the ordinary way" and to "abstain from all refusal to trade except, etc." as before. Who can say that a refusal to trade is not in accordance with "custom, etc."?

PRACTICALLY A SETTLED FACT

Bombay Cabinet To Be Reduced To Four

MR. HUDSON, SIR G. H. HIDAYATULLAH AND SIR R. VAKIL TO QUIT ?

Reshuffling Of Portfolios

It is now practically certain that the size of the Bombay Cabinet will be reduced from seven members to four as a measure of retrenchment.

Following the debate in the Bombay Council on Friday, a joint meeting of the Governor's Executive Council was held in the Secretariat, when this subject was considered.

It appears that all the seven members of the present cabinet have tendered their resignations, and it rests with the Governor whom to retain in office, and whom to send out. The Governor, it is stated, is very anxious to effect a saving in the establishment charges before the new Constitution comes into force.

CABINET OF FOUR.

The reduced Cabinet will be composed of two Executive Councillors and two Ministers, and necessarily there will be a reshuffling of the portfolios.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member, who has put in 32 years of Government service, it is understood, has agreed to retire although his term of office expires in 1936.

Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, may have to leave the Cabinet as he has practically no following in the Council.

From among the Mahomedan members of the Cabinet, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Education Minister is likely to retain his seat as Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the General Member, is quite willing to retire although his term of office expires in 1933.

The position of Dewan Bahadur Kambli, the leader of the Non-Brahmin Party who holds the portfolio for Agriculture, is said to be secure, as he is both a favourite of the Government and has a substantial following in the House.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS

The portfolios are likely to be distributed as follows:—

(1) Sir Govind Pradhan, member in-Charge of Finance, Revenue and General Departments.

(2) Mr. G. A. Thomas to be in-Charge of Home Department.

(3) Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister in-Charge of Education and Local Self-Government, and

(4) Mr. Kambli, Minister in-Charge of Forest and Excise Departments.

MR. HUDSON EULOGISES BOMBAY'S LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

"One of The Best, If Not The Best, In India"

NO-RENT CAMPAIGN NOT TO BE TOLERATED

Revenue Member Holds House "Responsible For Inelasticity Of Present System"

The Bombay Legislative Council concluded discussion on the budget on Friday.

A debate on the question of land revenue policy was raised by Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri District) who moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand for Rs. 66,68,000 made by the Revenue Member under the head "Land Revenue".

Mr. Syad Miran Mahomed Shah (Hyderabad) District) asked the Government to take early steps to revise the present system of revenue assessment. The people of Sind had been reduced to utter poverty as crops were destroyed by floods and locusts, and to add to their miseries there were periodical visitations of cholera and malaria. More than 75 per cent. of Zamindars had to sell off their lands and were unable to pay the high rate of revenue obtaining at present. He called upon Government to make substantial remissions.

REVENUE MEMBER SPEAKS

Mr. F. W. Hudson, Revenue Member, in replying to the debate, said that for the first time in the history of the Council, they were able to go through the whole budget witout the President having to apply the axe on further discussion. It clearly indicated a marked improvement in the methods of the House, and showed that the members were satisfied that Government applied themselves earnestly to the budget. Government had reason to congratulate itself for these satisfactory results.

NO TOLERATION OF NO-RENT CAMPAIGN.

The Revenue Member thought that the House itself was largely responsible for the inelasticity of the present land revenue system. He wanted to assure the House that in the matter of the recovery of arrears due to economic distress, the revenue officials exercised their powers with great care and moderation. But he wanted to make it clear that in the case of those taking part in the no-rent campaign no leniency would be shown. Government could not tolerate the no-rent campaign which had done infinite harm to the Presidency.

In reply to the plea that the land revenue system should be thoroughly overhauled, the Revenue Member said that he did not wish to pretend that the revenue system in Bombay, which was formed even before he was born, was in any sense a perfect system. Only the other day a distinguished civilian who was thoroughly acquainted with the revenue system obtaining in various provinces of India remarked to him that the land revenue in Bombay was one of the best, if not the best, in the whole of the sub-continent. But it was not his claim that the system was a perfect one, and he would have been happy to do something to improve it.

BILL TO REMODEL REVENUE SYSTEM.

Two years ago he prepared a bill to put the revenue system on a more scientific basis. He was quite prepared to introduce it, but the House would never have passed it. Then followed the slump in prices such as they had never seen. It would have been mere waste of time to introduce the bill when they could not find money for expenditure on the establishment that would be required. The system must be based on the average rentals and prices not of one or two years but on the average of 5 to 10 years. The position was that they had now a bill prepared with infinite care after consultation with experts, and he was looking forward to the day when it will be introduced in the House.

REMISISON IN SIND

The Revenue Member next dealt with the question of remissions granted in Sind. He said that out of 95 lakhs of land revenue, Sind had been granted remission of 47 lakhs which was the best that Government could do. He promised to look into the other grievances presented by the mover of the cut.

The cut was then withdrawn, and the entire demand was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Saturday 9-30 a. m.

DETENUS' BILL ON PAR WITH ROWLATT ACT

(Continued from page 1.)

tion to it. The Bill was meant to dig the grave of political detenus. Its purpose was—and he invited the Home Member to say so openly—to prevent the relatives of the detenus having interviews with them.

TORTURE.

Speaking as an ex-detenu Mr. S. C. Mitra stated that the solitary life in jail was a torture and even a normally reasonable man would become unreasonable and it was the relatives' interviews that provided some stability to the mind of the detenus. Could they imagine a greater torture for a Bengalee detenue than that he be sent to jail in Ajmere which was seventy miles from any railway station and where if the relatives wished to go they could travel only by camel or bullock cart. Fish which was the essendiet of a Bengalee could not be obtained there. This was clearly a case of preventing interviews and wrecking the health of the detenus none of whom had been tried and found guilty and against whom the Government had no evidence.

DELETE CLAUSE 4

Mr. Raju contended that the measure was not simple and strongly urged deletion of Clause Four which took away the only remedy available to challenge acts of executive if detention of a particular individual was unlawful. Because the conditions of the Statete had not been complied with or order had not been passed by the proper authority there was no reason why the subject should be deprived of his remedy under Section 491 Cr. P. Code.

INHUMAN LEGISLATION

Azahar Ali characterised the bill as inhuman. He added that Bill could not be welcomed by any section of the community. It was a mistake to call it a preventive measure. If Government wanted people to remain loyal and peaceful then Government must not pass humiliating legislation.

"MOST BARBAROUS"

Mr. Reddy said it would be an exaggeration to say that the Bill was most barbarous. He was at one with Government in holding that terrorist movement must be put down at any cost but the Bill did not deal with actual terrorists but deals with suspects.

Pandit Sen strongly opposed the measure and suggested that Government should construct new Jails.

Mr. Krishnamachariar challenged the legality of Select Committee's proceedings.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir asked who was the Chairman of the Committee.

GOUR "MUZZLED"?

Mr. Ranga Iyer.—It was the leader of my party Sir Hari Singh Gour He was muzzled.

A Voice.—Who muzzled him?

Mr. Ranga Iyer.—He muzzled himself. (laughter).

Mr. Krishnamachariar resuming said that the Select Committee's proceedings should be ignored and the House should take its stand on the fact that the Assembly not being a sovereign parliament its legiation could not take away the right of 'habeascorpus' of subjects of Crown which the Bill intended to do.

ON PAR WITH ROWLATT ACT.

Sardar Sant Singh said that the bill was on Par with Rowlatt Act. When the Assembly was formed it killed the Rowlatt Act. Now that the Assembly was to pass this measure it would ring the death knell of the Assembly. He held that to detain procession for a single day without trial was a crime against society. If Government wanted Magistrates who could accept police order they could take away from the Punjab to Bengal or any other province. What was difficulty in getting convictions from Magistrates like those in the Punjab?

SIR COWASJI'S LOGIC

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said there was confusion of thought in the debate. The House had nothing to do with powers of detention which was governed by a local Act. The issue before the Assembly was clear cut and that was to help the Bengal Government to send detenus to places outside Bengal. Beyond this the Assembly did not accept any other principle. He hoped Government would take care that detenus when transferred to other parts should enjoy the same comfort which they would have enjoyed in their own provinces. He supported Mr. Raju's contention that clause four should be deleted.

The Assembly was adjourned.—A.P.

LOTHIAN COMMITTE AND CORPORATION

(Continued from page 1.)

has no time to think of this wretched politics. Politics is barred by the Advocate General and being a timid man I do not want the Corporation to do anything illegal. As a means of safety I suggested that we should seek legal opinion on the point. Who knows the Corporation might be declared to be an illegal body if it went against the advice of the Government?

THIS MILK AND WATER REPORT

So far as the citizens of Bombay were concerned there was nothing to represent their views on the subject. They did not like this milk and water report. The speaker himself was a signatory to the report but he signed it unwillingly only to secure unanimity and because he knew the Committee could not be induced to do anything better.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said "no franchise will be acceptable to the citizens of Bombay unless it is Adult Franchise. Lord Lothian while he is still investigating the question has expressed his opinion on the subject. It is a great impropriety for a man who is still investigating a problem to express his opinion in advance. How can the citizens have any confidence in such a man. If we agreed to send our views to such a Committee we will be compromising our own dignity and spending good money after bad men (Laughter) I mean bad men for the work entrusted to them.

WHAT BOMBAY CITIZENS WANT

The citizens of Bombay want Adult Franchise. They want no distinction of caste and creed. They want equal rights for women. They want equal right for the poor and the rich. They want to do away with all the distinctions and give equal rights to all citizens.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe seconded the amendment and repeated that the citizens would be satisfied with nothing less than Adult Franchise.

PROF. RAO SURPRISED.

Prof. Rao was surprised at the attitude of Mr. Mehta who had helped the Committee in framing the report.

Mr. B. T. Desai wanted to proceed with the work.

THE OUTSIDE PUBLIC.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi wanted the House not to look to the question from the point of view of popular ferment. He wanted the Corporation to utilise the opportunity and to place their views on the subject before the all the parties concerned including the Congress. He felt Mr. Mehta echoed the sentiments of the outside public.

Mr. Mehta: It is correct. I did want to echo the popular sentiments.

Mr. Soares vehemently opposed the report and supported Mr. Mehta's amendment. He disagreed with the Committee because they had ruled out Adult Franchise and indirect election. He also disapproved the suggestion to enlarge the size of the Assembly.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS.

Mr. M. U. Rajab, the Labour representative attacked the report on the ground that it would mean the continuance of the capitalistic regime and would not improve matters from the Labour point of view.

The Commission in his reply said that whatever their view about the Lothian Committee its recommendations were sure to carry weight.

Closure was then demanded and carried. Mr. Mehta's amendment was lost on being put to vote 13 voting for the amendment and 25 against it. The original motion to adopt the report was carried by 27 voting for and 13 voting against it.

The President then announced that the W. I. T. Club had decided to award the proceeds of Saturday's races to the hospital Fund and he requested the members to attend the Races. (Shame shame).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Can you canvass openly for gambling? (Laughter).

Mr. M. M. Desai: May we know, sir, who is inviting us for the races?

PRINCES TO KEEP OPEN MIND ON FEDERATION

Patiala's Plea For Uni-Cameral Legislature & Representation On Population Basis

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 11.

It was under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala that an informal meeting of rulers and representatives of certain States to-day decided to keep an open mind on the question of Federation and thrash all proposals in connection therewith, while emphasising the necessity of safeguards in federal constitution.

The Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikaner have concurred in and signed a statement that has been issued to the press. The anxiety felt over future federal plan is somewhat lessened and there is a distinct tone of optimism in federation circles who now expect to convince the confederationwallahs as to the necessity of joining the federation.

UNI-CAMERAL LEGISLATURE.

A suggestion for a uni-cameral federal legislature including the representatives of smaller States on population basis is attributed to the Maharaja of Patiala. All schemes connected with this question will be examined at the informal meetings which commence on the 24th instant.

JAM SAHEB AS CHANCELLOR.

The news that Princes have agreed to elect the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar as Chancellor is welcomed as for the first time a Western Indian State's ruler is elected and there will be no contest at all. The Jam Saheb is reported to be in indifferent health now, but it is hoped, he will soon recover and be present for the session even if not for the informal meetings.

"AT HOME" TO MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR.

Arrangements to give an "at home" by members of the Central Legislature to the Maharaja of Kashmir are in progress and though some leading Muslim members in the Assembly, including it is reported, Sir Abdur Rahim, Shah Nawaz and Mr. Yamin Khan have expressed their inability to subscribe to the proposal, other Muslim members in the Assembly have agreed. In the Council of State, practically every Muslim has agreed. The function will come off a few days hence.

The objection of a few Muslim members in the Assembly to lend support to the function is that Bhai Parmanand, a leading Hindu Maha Sabhaite flatly refused on the occasion of an "at home" to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

SESSION TO BE PROLONGED.

From lobby conversations it would now appear that the present session of the Assembly will prolong till the end of this month. Firstly, the Bengal Detenus Transfer Bill which was taken up for consideration to-day is expected to drag on due to the oppostion to the entire bill from Nationalist and a few Independents. There are a number of amendments which will be strenuously opposed by the Government.

Three holidays in connection with the Holy festival from the 21st instant will only add to prolong the session till the 31st instant.

CITY NOTES

OUR EVER-INCREASING PUBLIC DEBT

HEAVY FALL IN CUSTOMS REVENUES. RS. 132 LAKHS IN 11 MONTHS

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

Bombay, March 11.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 11.9 ps. gold or 13.49 pence to-day.

The Finance Member is reported to have said that "India's debts during the last eleven years had decreased by 7.93 crores." The Finance Member has often said things which cannot stand the light of criticism but one would be unwilling to believe this flagrant mis-statement. It is possible that he was referring to the military burden or some such thing. Anyway, it gives us time to think of what our public debt has been doing, and we might understand how the budget deficits have been buried without being wept, honoured or sung over.

THE POSITION IN 1922.

The Public Debt of India in 1922 was Rs. 417 crores in India and Rs. 308 crores in London (at Rs. 15 per £). In addition to this there was the unfunded debt of about Rs. 60 crores consisting of the Post Office Savings Bank, the Post Office Cash Certificates and the Provident Fund balances. The total of the productive and unproductive debt, so-called, of the Government then was Rs. 878 crores.

THE POSITION IN 1932.

In 1932, the debt in India is Rs. 441 crores and in England it is £287 millions or Rs. 382 crores at Rs. 13-1/3 per £. If we convert to the same ratio of Rs. 15, it would be Rs. 430 crores. The unfunded debt was Rs. 176 crores in March 1931, and at the rate it has been growing it should be Rs. 190 crores now. This would make a total debt of Rs. 1,200 crores. The increase is thus Rs. 322 crores during 11 years.

COMPARE WITH 1918.

If we compare with 1918, we shall find that the debt in India was Rs. 245 crores and in Britain Rs. 355 crores and the total debt was Rs. 746 crores and the increase to-day is by Rs. 450 crores at least.

BURYING BUDGET DEFICITS.

The Central Government's deficits between 1918 and 1923 amounted to Rs. 98 crores. Since then there have been small surpluses but the net result has been a deficit of Rs. 25 crores, so that the total for the 13 years is Rs. 123 crores for the Central Government alone. It is apparent that the estimate given yesterday of Rs. 150 crores for all India is too low. All these deficits have "remained part of the permanent debt" but the subscribed debt has not increased very much because the Government have borrowed unofficially more than Rs. 200 crores during the period.

A HUMOUROUS CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

I searched the Controller of Currency's reports to find out the budget results for 1924-25 and this is what I found. "The results from Railways, Customs and the Posts and Telegraph Departments increased substantially and in spite of decreases in income-tax receipts, the year closed with a **substantial surplus** and it was possible to start reducing the provincial contributions in the budget for 1925-26." What a delightfully vague account of the Government finances!

LONDON BANK RATE LOWERED.

The lowering of the London Bank rate is, to some extent, a tactical blunder if we are to accept the cable explanations of the fall in the cross rate. The lower rate, according to this message, has driven away funds from London, resulting in demand for foreign currencies there. After all, this might not be a disadvantage as prices in London are not much higher than the level of 4.00 dollars and any rapid improvement would have given a heavy setback to British trade.

THE SECURITIES DECLINE.

For the last three days, London quotations were steadily going up but Bombay refused to respond. In spite of the improvement from £65 to £68¼ in 3½ per cent. Stock in London produced no effect in our market. To-day when it came down by £1, our market broke down. Opening at Rs. 62-8 against closing of Rs. 63-7, it has declined to Rs. 61-6 with buyers not in evidence. The prospects of upward reaction now depend merely upon very steep rises in London, where easier money conditions have set in.

THE DIMINISHING RETURN LAW IN ACTION.

According to the Customs Department, the revenue for February was Rs. 469 lakhs which is Rs. 95 lakhs less than in 1931 February and this in spite of the tremendous rise in the rates of duty. For the 11 months ending February, the revenue was Rs. 43,04 lakhs against Rs. 44,36 lakhs for last year, or a fall of Rs. 132 lakhs. This should convince the Finance Member that there is a limit to the revenue that can be got by higher tariffs. Will he now reverse his policy?

HOW IS GOLD EXPORTER PAID.

The Finance Member waxed eloquent about the great benefits to the Indian exporter of gold but what he gets in return for his gold is paper currency or at best silver rupees with a value about 6 pence sterling or about 4 pence gold. Some people desire, therefore, that the duty on silver be removed so that people might replace the gold by silver. In the first place I doubt if silver is so popular seeing that, with 12,000 bars in Bombay, there is practically no demand for it. Secondly, the reduction or cancellation of duty will result in a heavy slump in silver prices in India and bring about a recurrence of that "lack of purchasing power" to remedy which the duty has been ostensibly imposed.

JUTE MARKET CONDITIONS.

The Jute market in Calcutta is again in serious trouble. The upward movement in the price of raw jute has been reversed and the demand from the mills has been going down in spite of restricted production in 1931. It is suggested that the mills should work lower hours per week so that the industry as a whole might live. But difficulties are anticipated in two directions. The smaller mills might take advantage of the agreement to surreptitiously increase their working hours and might even openly defy it. The larger mills might think that they can survive the shock as being the fittest of the lot. In either case, there is bound to be a further decline in jute shares for the present.

AUCTIONEER HAMMERS

European's Bid For Mr. Abhyankar's Car Not Accepted

NAGPUR, Mar. 11.

The motor car of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law now undergoing imprisonment in connection with Civil Disobedience was put to auction to-day for realisation of the fine of Rs. 2,500. No bids were made except one of Rs. 500, by a European which was not accepted by the Government auctioneer.

When the auction was on, some hand-bills were thrown from the verandah of the adjoining court room requesting the public not to take part in the bidding. Later a volunteer walked in and addressed the crowd pleading for non-participation in the auction. The volunteer was removed by police.

The motor car will again be offered for auction on a future date.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Abhyankar was originally fined Rs. 10,000 but the Local Government later reduced the fine to Rs. 2,500.—A. P.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The 35th weekly public concert will be held by master Bhaskarrao Phatak and master Vishnu Jog in the Gayan Hall of the above Vidyalaya (Opp: Ambevadi, Girgaum) to-day at 6-30 p.m.

LONDON, March 10.

Vickers Limited have declared an ordinary dividend for 1931 at the rate of five per cent less tax. —Reuter's Special.

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NEW YORK COTTON

LONGS REALISING

New York, Mar. 10.

ABSENCE OF SELLING—SOME LONG LIQUIDATION—PRICE RANGE 4 TO 6 PTS. MARKET CLOSES IRREGULAR—SPOT COTTON 7.05c.

The New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables. Prices later declined partially under realising. The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 3 to 4 points but during the first hour touched the lowest level of the session when prices were 4 to 6 points down from the opening level on some long liquidation. Thereafter the market marked time with scattered business and finally closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed 1 point higher to 1 point lower. Spot cotton price closed at 6.97c.

ALL EYES ON NEW CROP.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., New York state under their review dated February 10 as under:

"We are now entering a new crop season—and the eyes of the trade will, therefore, be focused during the coming weeks on new crop preparations, with the proobable acreage that will be planted in cotton, the outstanding factor. Attempts to regulate cotton acreage appear doomed to failure. While Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana Mississippi and South Carolina had such restrictions, only in Texas is the law in effect, and in a recent decision, the District Court at Franklin, Texas, declared the law unconstitutional, which was more or less expected. While to-date farm preparations are backward, opinions of conservative and well posted members of the trade are to the effect that the reduction will probably not exceed ten per cent. In fact, it is highly probable that an increase in acreage in some parts of the belt may result from expectations of drastic reductions in other sections. With so many people idle and unable to find employment and with thousands of acres of land not being utilized, it is hard to conceive drastic acreage reduction as a commendable economic undertaking. While fertilizer (sales of which from reports from many sections of the South are only half of last year's volume) materially affects the yield, it is not an essential, and as seed will be plentiful and easily obtainable, it appears that the elements alone will be the controlling factor over the ultimate size of this season's production, and not the farmer. We hear that in many sections of the central and eastern belts people are active in trying to rent small farms and many predictions are to the effect that there will be less land lying out this year than last. What effect this will have on the cotton acreage at this time is unknown. Another point which will have much bearing is that farmers who put in considerable acreage last year to grain and peanuts at the expense of cotton, met with keen disappointment—and will therefore probably confine their activities to the production of cotton. Another aspect to acreage reduction, which requires very careful thought is that it is now apparent that the Southern farmer is rapidly regaining his strong foothold in foreign markets, which is confirmed by the large exports and spinners' takings, and it will undoubtedly be to his advantage to continue to produce sufficient lint so that he can continue to fill the requirements of the world's consumers at prices in keeping with their ability to pay.

The failure of the South to reduce acreage drastically may have a temporary depressing influence and result in the liquidation of some speculative and investment holdings, but in view of the low price levels prevailing, no material sustained decline should result, as trade absorption will undoubtedly greatly increase and new speculative and investment demand will make its appearance should lower price levels be recorded. Since the use of fertilizer will be greatly curtailed and considering that the mild winter weather aggravates probable insect activity, the plant will be confronted with many handicaps.

It is evident that the immediate future is beclouded with uncertainty. In face of this and the large stocks of cotton hanging over the market, whether or not the present range of prices can be maintained during the next sixty days is largely dependent upon the continuance of the present holding movement."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 7.08 plus 06 Lowest 7.02

New York July Highest 7.24 (opening)

New York Lowest 7.20 (10-44 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable informatin from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market seems inclined to resist the decline. Prefer purchases on dips.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 10.

May	7.02	
July	7.20	+.01
October	7.41	—.01
December	7.57	
January, 1933	7.63	—.01
Middling Spot	7.05	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 10.

March	6.91	—.01
May	7.03	+.01
Middling Spot	6.97	

New York, 10-55 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	7.07
July	7.23
October	7.44

NEW YORK: NOON CALL.

New York, March 10.

May	7.07
July	7.23
October	7.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY IN STERLING CHECKED

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

LESS OFFERINGS—BANK RATE REDUCED—EASING OF STERLING—TRADE CALLING—MARKET CLOSES 10 PTS. HIGHER—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 12 PTS. UP AT 5.43d.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points. The advance was due to less offerings in anticipation of lower Bank rate and buying on reaction theory. Later prices sagged on improvement in Sterling Exchange but returned to the best on reduction of Bank rate to 4 per cent with easing of the sterling. In the afternoon the tone was quiet, trade calling absorbing sales. The market was less animated due to stability of sterling. The market closed at a rise of 10 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points to 5.43d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures advanced 12 to 17 points and Egyptian cotton prices gained 7 to 14 points. Spot Sakellarids rose by 25 points at 7.35d. and Upper improved 20 points at 6.34d.

There was a sharp rally in the Alexandria market with heavy short covering and some fresh buying. The market closed at a rise of 100 to 73 points.

SPECULATION CHECKED IN STERLING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

As surmised yesterday, the British Government has checked the speculative activity in Sterling by reducing the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent.

Checking the inflation in Sterling seems to be warranted by the February trade returns for Britain. In consequence of the serious depreciation in the Japanese exchange should exports continue to fall off the tariffs will prove no remedy for balancing the export and import returns particularly when considering Britain's borrowing from France and America are short term loans, while investments abroad remain long term loans. The general opinion seems to be unless there is a satisfactory and permanent solution to the Reparation problem there is not likely to be any material advance in Sterling.

During the early part of this week owing to the closure of the Bombay market there was very heavy selling by India in the Liverpool market. This has created a fair short interest and with trade support prominent on the decline the technical position is much healthier and our Liverpool friends consider moderate purhases are advisable.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

8-30 p.m.: Cold weather is harming early cotton.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Apart fluctuations Sterling cotton deserving attention present price level. Market healthier technically.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 10.

March (Sakellaridis)	6.95	+.08
May	7.95	+.07
July	7.19	+.08
October	7.39	+.09
November	7.47	+.09
December	7.53	+.09
January 1933	7.58	+.09
F.G.F. Spot	7.35	+.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 10.

	Quotations.	Closing.	
March	1932 5.14	5.15	+.09
April	„	5.14	+.10
May	„ 5.13	5.13	+.10
June	„	5.12	+.10
July	„ 5.11	5.12	+.10
August	„	5.13	+.10
September	„	5.14	+.10
October	„ 5.14	5.15	+.10
November	„	5.17	+.10
December	„	5.20	+.10
January	1933 5.21	5.22	+.10
February	„	5.24	+.10
March	„	5.26	+.10
May	„	5.30	+.10
Middling Spot		5.43	+.12

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 10.

BROACH (Good Staple)—		
Fully Good	5.11	+.10
Fine	5.23	+.10
Superfine	5.35	+.10
OOMRA (No. I. Staple)—		
Fine	5.53	+.10
Superfine	5.68	+.10
Choice	5.83	+.10
BENGAL—		
Good	4.39	+.10
Fully Good	4.49	+.10
Fine	4.59	+.10
SCINDE—		
Fully Good	4.49	+.10
Fine	4.59	+.10
Superfine	4.69	+.10

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, March 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64lb. Cargoes 27|3 March|April Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64lb. Cargoes 28|3 March|April Sellers.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels 28|3 March|April Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels 33|6 May|June Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, March 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c & f, Calcutta:—

March per cwt. 8|- Paid.

April|June per cwt 8|- Paid.

C & f Bombay—

March per cwt. 8|0-1|2 Paid.

C & f Karachi—

March per cwt. 8|0-1|2 Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality): Spot 7-1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull), ton No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull), ton £13-15-0 Mar|Apl. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull|Continent), £12-7-6 March|April Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 10.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton, £11-2-6 March|April Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton £8-12-6 Mar|Apl. Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, London, ton, £12-0-0 Mar|Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 15|3 April Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 6|2 1|2 May|Aug. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed b. Spot 2-3|8.

RANA'S—1 FRIDAY: MAR. 11TH

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 10.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £13-1|4.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £103.

P & O Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £96-1|4

Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent. £52-3|4.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £45.

Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)—

3 per cent. £50-1|2.

3 1|2 per cent. £67.

4 1|2 per cent. £90.

Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £59-7|8.

War Loan 5 per cent. £101-7|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £96-3|4.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 10.

Copper Braziers £46-1|4.

Yellow Metal £39-3|4.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12-1|4.

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £9.

Tin English Ingots £133.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 10.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1-5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills—

3 Months 2-1|2 per cent. to 3-1|2 per cent.

6 Months 2-1|2 per cent. to 4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills—

3 Months 4-1|4 per cent.

6 Months 4-3|4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 10.

Silver:—Absence of sellers.

Spot	17-7|8	+3|8.
Forward	18-1|16	+5|16.

SAMPLE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

March	147.60+0.50
June	152.50+0.80
September	155.50+0.60

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 11

	To-day	Total
Bengal Mar.	1,200	13,800
Oomra Mar.	——	600

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	Sup. Fine	F.G.	good	
M.G. Bengal				
U.P.	195	191	187	183
„ Rajputana				
„ Punjab	193	189	185	181
„ Oomra				
No. 3	216	212	208	..
„ Oomra				
No. 1	228	224	220	..
„ Oomra				
No. 2	221	217	213	..

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Bengal Superfine	196
Bengal Fine	193
Bengal F.G.	189
Sindh-Punjab Fine	193
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	189
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	228
Nagpur Savner Fine	228
Yeotmal Fine	218
Arvi Fine	218
Ellichpur Fine	218
Amraoti Fine	214
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	216
Mulkapur Fine	210
Khandesh Fine	209
Muthia F.G.	206
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	211
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	218
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G.	231
Broach F.G.	231|36
Punjab|American	241
Punjab|American mix	216|3-

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Khandesh	864	bales.
Central India	609	„
Berar	517	„
Central Provinces	651	„
Dhollera	251	„
N.-W. Provinces	31	„
Rajputana	502	„
Sind-Punjab	1,002	„
Broach	1,118	„
Compta-Dharwar	50	„
Egyptians	613	„
East Africans	189	„
Cotton	6,377	„
Wheat	1,144	cwts.
Linseed	10,400	„
Rape, Rui and Mustard seeds	1,151	„
Gingellyseed	582	„
Poppyseed	103	„
Groundnuts	11,937	„
Castorseed	4,989	„
Rice	44,487	„
Myrabollams	3,271	„
Cottonseed	1,786	„
Gram	335	„
Joowar	1,430	„
Barley	167	„
Bajree	1,571	„
Coal	2,499	tons.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS. RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	864	81,082
Central India	609	97,687
Barsi & Nagar		63,171
Hyderabad-Gaoram		16,917
Berar	517	189,426
Central Provinces	651	57,920
Total Oomras	2,841	486,205
Dholera	251	118,754
N.-W. Provinces	31	24,994
Rajputana	502	41,836
Sind-Punjab	1,002	117,495
Broach	1,118	23,866
Coompta & Dharwar	50	11,643
Westerns-Northerns		14,446
Cocanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,704
Persian		1,019
American		87,004
Egyptian and African	782	79,631
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		164
Total	6,377	1,007,974

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 11

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 3rd Mar. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	40	91,391
Japan & China	2,200	455,587
Coast Ports		20,995
Up-country by Rail		80,656
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		25,859
Total	2,240	683,488

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 10.

Demand Bills ..... 3.62.87.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 10.

Gold Bar Fine per Oz. £5-12-3.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

B. C. RATE—

T T 1|6 3|32.

D D 1|6 1|8.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Near.

Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.

Bank Selling T T 1-6 3|32 March

Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.

Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 March.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|16 April.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 369.

Banks Selling T T 368.

Banks Buying T T 362.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 692.

Banks Buying D D 710.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 67 7|8.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 121 Nominal.

Banks Buying 60 Days 111.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 91 5|8.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 121-1|2.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 153 5|8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 68 1|4.

CROSS RATE—

New York—London 3.62 10th inst

Shanghai—London 1|9 3|4 11th inst.

Japan—London 1|9 1|4 10th inst.

London—Paris 92.60 10th inst.

London—Belgium 26.20 10th inst.

London—Switzerland 18.80 10th inst.

London—Italy 70.10 10th inst.

London—Berlin 15.27 10th inst.

London—Holland 9.05 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady Near. Quiet Forward.

Gold £5.10.5 9th inst.; £5.12.3 10th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 1|2 9th inst.; 17 7|8 10th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 11|16 9th inst., 18 1|16 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready 30 9th inst., 30 10th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5|8 per cent 9th inst., 2 1|2 per cent 10th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3|4 per cent 9th inst., 2 3|4 per cent 10th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—

Call 3-1|2 per cent.

3 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.

6 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales Receipts to date 10-3-32	3656000	3127000
Receipts Yesterday 10-3-32	12000	33000
Exports to date 10-3-32	6184000	5290000
Stock at Ports 4-3-32	4684000	3979000
Stock Interior Town 4-3-32	1397000	1462000
Stock Liverpool 4-3-32	851000	1130000
Visible Supply 4-3-32	9347000	7712000
Quantity in Sight 4-3-32	12808000	11729000
Quantity out of Sight 4-3-32	8868000	7106000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 10.

T.T. London on Berlin 15.27-1|2.

T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.05-1|2.

T.T. London on Brussels 26.22.

T.T. London on Madrid 47.87.

T.T. London on Milan 70.12.

T.T. London on Berne 18.80.

T.T. London on Paris 92.81.

T.T. London on Prague 124.00.

T.T. London New York Closing Rate 3.65-1|2.

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

Prices Will Go Higher

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

	May	July
New York 2|3|32	7.15	7.31
Do. 9|3|32	7.02	7.19
	—.13	—.12—
	May	July
Liverpool 2|3|32	5.42	5.43
Do. 9|3|32	5.03	5.02
	—.39	—.41

In our report last week we drew attention to the fact that there was an increasing feeling of confidence in the London markets and on the strength of this we were in favour of better trade and consequently higher prices all round. We little expected however that this confidence would manifest itself in a sudden spectacular jump in the London New York Cross Rate which advanced on the 8th inst. from 3.53 to 3.71 Dollars to the Pound Sterling.

This naturally had an adverse effect on Liverpool cotton prices which have declined as shown above. We do not consider however that this decline was due entirely to the advance in Sterling, but are of the opinion that it was aggravated to a great extent by straddle selling against New York purchases, and also by selling in Liverpool by Bombay option dealers whose local market is at present of little use to them.

Before the jump in Sterling Liverpool was under parity with New York to such an extent as to discount the advance in exchange which actually took place while to-day it is even still lower on parity than it was then, and would still be on parity with equivalent months in New York if the sterling dollar exchange to 3.90. In short we think that the Liverpool decline has been overdone and a re-action should take place, but to buy there is admittedly a very speculative operation under present conditions so we now prefer purchases in the New York market, as we are convinced that sooner or later cotton prices will go to a higher level.

In the local market an attempt has been made to keep both forward and ready markets closed and business has been very limited in consequence. Prices have declined about Rs. 15 during the week and Broach is now quoted at Rs. 215.

As we do not believe in allowing politics to intermingle with business we would rather not discuss the action of a certain faction of the cotton trade, but the only result we can see by keeping the markets closed is to obtain a worse price for the Indian Cultivator and to increase the turnover of the Liverpool broker.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain intimated that the loss incurred in the recent repayment of French and American credits amounted to 13½ millions which would be added to internal sterling debt.—Reuter.

RETRENCHMENT IN BIHAR

Committee Report Shows Improvement Of Rs. 2 Lakhs

PATNA, March 10.

The Bihar Government have issued a resolution on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

The total financial effect of the recommendations contained in the preliminary report would have been to improve the budget position by Rs. 2,02,000. The actual improvement effected as a result of the acceptance of these proposals, either as they stood or in a modified form, was to improve the budget position by Rs. 21,15,000. The difference betweeen these two figures viz., Rs. 3,87,000, is due chiefly to the fact that Government were unable to accept certain proposals for reductions of a large number of police stations, the abolition of the Jamshedpur Mounted Police and the imposition of a five per cent cut on police officers drawing over Rs. 40, but under Rs. 160 a month.—A.P.

ORISSA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Re-Distribution Of Districts

CUTTACK, March 10.

It is understood that according to the findings of the Orissa Boundary Commission, Tikli, Manjusa and Tarla are not to be included in the future Orissa, while Jaypur and Parlakhemidi are to be included therein. Further it is understood that the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 67,000 for the expenses of the Commission.—A.P.

TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

TRIVANDRUM, March 10.

The 28th session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly commenced to-day, Mr. T. Austin, the new Dewan presiding.

The President who wore the official turban of the Dewan, in his address referred to the Maharajas promise at the investiture durbar to place the Assembly on a statutory basis with enlarged functions and powers and said that the scheme of reforms in this direction was being carefully worked out and would be put into effect with the utmost possible expedition.—A.P.

World's Largest Motor-Coach Station Opened

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 10.

A striking evidence of the wide appeal of travel in Britain was given, to-day, when Mr. Pybus, Minister of Transport opened the world's largest motor-coach station with the golden key. Thirty-two companies will use this London centre where a chart-room maintains telephonic touch with provincial stations for arranging seating and other details.

The diseases of throat, nose, lungs, etc., are caused by germs entering through the mouth. Keep your mouth clean by gargling twice a day with Ozodol. Dentists recommend it as a daily mouth wash for the preservation of gums and to end bad mouth odour.

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There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

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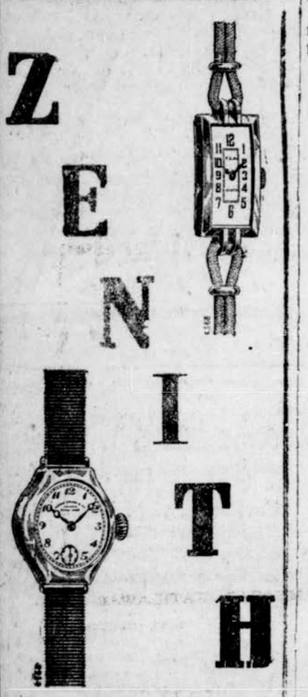

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES IN UNITED PROVINCES

Bahadrabad Power Station Opened

The Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme has advanced a stage further with the opening of the Bahadrabad power station, the third of four Power-Stations constructed since 1928. It was opened on the 6th instant by the Governor of the United Provinces. The following is a summary of the statement prepared by the Chief Engineer Western Canals, giving the details of the scheme:—

On the Upper Ganges Canal there are thirteen falls of 6 to 12 feet between Hardwar and Aligarh of which ten have been selected for electrification yielding 50,000 horse-power based on the minimum discharge.

Of this total the present project provides 13,000 horse power and 2,500 of oil engine reserve power at a cost of 138 lakhs of rupees and is capable of ready expansion to the final total when demand arises.

Public power commitments have not hitherto been undertaken for the following reasons:—

(a) Prior to 1920 no permanent control works existed at the Hardwar Headworks.

(b) The difficulties of reconciling the needs of the canal for irrigation—its primary objective—with those of electric supply which is essentially a by-product, required to be fully examined before public liabilities could be safely undertaken.

(c) In the absence of the industrial loads usually available on any large electric system, it was doubtful whether any extensive scheme of rural distribution could be remunerative. A careful study of economical methods of construction was, therefore, first necessary.

The improved conditions of the canal supply resulting from the remodelling of the new headworks in 1926 combined with the success of the earlier Hardwar-Roorkee scheme led to the hope that these difficulties could be surmounted and it was decided in 1928 to develop the present project.

The Bahadrabad station was built and equipped within fifteen months in difficult circumstances owing to the impossibility of closing the canal for prolonged periods due to the prevalence of drought. This involved the demolition of the low level road bridge and the construction of a raised reinforced concrete bridge whilst the canal was running with full supply.

UNIQUE FEATURE.

The Ganges scheme although comparatively small in present output is perhaps unique in that it serves a purely agricultural area and is capable of ready expansion as load develops.

Briefly, as it now stands, the main transmission system consists of a triangle from Bahadrabad to Moradabad, thence to Bhola and back to Roorkee with a southern extension from Hapur to Davalbagh near Agra totalling 600 miles of single circuit line at 37,000 volts. There is also a secondary system of 11,000-volt single circuit lines totalling 450 miles for supplying groups of towns from the transformer points of the main system.

The cost of the double 37,000-volt lines average Rs. 8,500 per mile and of 11,000-volt lines for district branches, about Rs. 4,000. These prices are believed to be as low as any in the world for lines of equal capacity.

The conductor are mainly of steel-cored aluminium and the structures are fabricated from 90 lbs. Tata rails.

The whole of the transmission system as now energised aggregating over 900 miles and spread over 10,000 square miles of country together with thirty switching and over 100 transformer stations including fifty railway and river crossing was completed in eighteen months or at the rate of 1 1/2 miles of line per day.

SCOPE OF SCHEME.

In putting forward this enterprise certain definite objectives were kept in view:—

(1). To supply cheap power to the 66 towns within the licences aggregating over a million in population.

(2). To aid the development of local industries at isolated points over the rural area.

(3). To operate tube-wells in tracts unirrigated by gravity canals. Your Excellency opened the first group of trial wells yesterday. Should this experiment prove successful, it would be possible to protect the 800,000 acres of culturable land in the Bijnor, Moradabad and Bulandshahr districts which are at present uncommanded by our gravity canals. Assuming that a 1-cusec well can protect 1,000 acres and taking a mean depth of 20 feet to spring level we should require 800 such wells with their distributing channels costing 40 lakhs of rupees and absorbing 8,000 horse power yearly. The advantage of such an installation both from a local economic point of view as well as from that of the public finances can be readily appreciated.

(4) To supply in bulk certain cantonments in co-operation with the Military authorities, including Meerut and Roorkee; also important stations on the East Indian and North-Western Railway systems.

(5) To provide cheap power for pumping 100-cusecs from the Kali Nadi at Sumera for irrigating 30,000 additional acres on the Ganges Canal, also 200 cusecs from the Ramganga river at Seohara for irrigating 50,000 acres yearly in Bijnor and Moradabad.

EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION

With the completion of the great Sarda system in 1928 there remained only these two perennial rivers available for extension of irrigation in the west of the provinces. Mr. Jwala Prasad, Chief Engineer, Western Canals, ordered in 1927 the preparation of projects for utilising their water then flowing to waste. The discharge of the larger river—the Ramganga—averages over 200 cusecs during the rabi, but being mountain-fed the river is liable to intense floods during the monsoon. The scheme, therefore, presented difficulties as the remunerative discharge was low whilst the flood control works were necessarily expensive. To avoid the necessity of constructing forty miles of non-remunerative gravity canal through the difficult submontane tract, it was decided after a preliminary reconnaissance to pump the water electrically from a river control weir near Seohara through a height of about forty feet by two stages on to the high ground to be irrigated between the Ramganga and the Ganges in Bijnor and Moradabad. The necessary river works together with 120 miles of canal with four aqueducts and other cross drainage works necessary to command 1,00,000 acres were constructed in less than 2 years for this purpose at a cost of 22 lakhs of rupees and 50,000 acres of fertile land can now be irrigated yearly. 13,000 acres of rabi were irrigated in 1930-31 as well as nearly 6,000 acres of sugar on this system which is believed to be the largest for pumping irrigation in the East. The irrigation rates were necessarily fixed higher than on gravity canals to cover the cost of the electric enery.

URBAN AND RURAL SUPPLY.

Urban energy has hitherto been retailed through the licencees at flat rates of -|5|6 for lights and fans and -|1|6 for minor industrial purposes. It is now proposed to introduce the so-called 2-rate domestic tariff whereby domestic electricity will be available at much reduced rates for higher consumptions. A sliding scale industrial tariff has recently been adopted benefiting the power consumer working longer hours. An assisted wiring scheme is also projected.

In the rural area energy is retailed at -|1|- per unit for agricultural purposes including irrigation. This rate is believed to be as low as any obtaining in the East for similar purposes.

The commercial terms on which connections can be given to outlying farms and tube wells are of interest. Lines which we believe are the cheapest extant are being built for Rs. 2,600 per mile and the cost of farm transformer stations is as low as Rs. 2,000 each. Such branches can be constructed provided a yield of 7-1/2 per cent. on the capital involved can be ensured.

Over 30 rural lines for as many as 40 consumers have been energised.

In the urban areas the growth of domestic and industrial demand is encouraging in spite of unequalled depression.

Not less than 3,500 horse power of small industrial motors have already been installed in over sixty towns in addition to 300 horse power of railway motors. Domestic consumers have doubled during the year. More than 6,000 street lamps are already lighted by rigid power in 43 towns and villages.

In the compulsory towns 500 miles of low tension wiring have been installed by our licencees.

The cost of the present development including 220 miles of rural extensions is 138 lakhs. On a moderate load factor 30 million units will be available annually at an average low tension cost of about ten pies at the sub-station yielding a nett return of 7.6 per cent. on the capital.

Satisfactory as such a realisation would be, this enterprise should not be judged solely by its direct revenue capacity. The introduction of cheap small power has already secured an average drop of over 40 per cent. in flour milling prices representing a considerable saving in the cost of living throughout the electrified area. Similarly, irrigation from tube-wells has been cheapened. Important experiments are in progress to explore the difficulties inherent in the electric operation of Persian wheels coupled with other agricultural machinery at the village well. Cattle at present monopolised by various primitive water-lifting devices will thus be released for ploughing fresh soil.

INDUSTRIAL USE.

The advantages of electric drive for sugarcane crushing and cotton ginning plants are being increasingly realised, as a result of the activities of our development staff, not less than twelve sugar and cotton plants having already been installed.

The reconnaissance, estimates and commercial procedure were evolved by the I. Circle irrigation staff in 1927-28 under the orders of the then Chief Engineer, Mr. Jwala Prasad, I.S.E., whose unfailing help and support, I desire to acknowledge. He is himself now one of our largest rural consumers and has aided development by throwing open his electrified sugarcane farm for public inspection.

Construction was begun in the autumn of 1928 and mainly completed during 1931. The civil work was carried out by the irrigation staff and the detailed electrical design and supervision by a small band of specialist engineers.

Simultaneously with the construction, commercial procedure was evolved and agreements drawn up with as many as twelve licensees including three district distributing companies also with two railway administrations involving a vast amount of detailed negotiations.

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TYPICAL VILLAGE SUB-STATION.

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INDIA'S IMPORTS OF YARN AND PIECE-GOODS

Fall Of British Cloth By 62 p. c. In Two Years

STEADY DECREASE IN IMPORTS

Statistics For Year 1931

Interesting features af the Indian Import trade in cotton, yarn and piece-goods, in 1931, compared with those in 1930 and 1929, as per figures compiled by the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, are as under:—

Cotton Yarns.—The importations of cotton yarns were fairly steady throughout the year. The rate of importation was somewhat higher than during the second half of 1930, but nothing like so high as in the first half of 1930, with the result that the year's importation amounted to 32.3 million lbs. as against 34.3 million lbs. in 1930 and 49 million lbs. in 1929.

Grey Singles.—About half the total quantity of yarns imported in 1931 were grey singles—17.3 million lbs. The imports of grey single yarns below 30s counts were negligible, but there were fairly heavy imports of yarns of 30s-40s counts—13 million lbs., as against 14.9 million lbs. in 1930 and 16 million lbs. in 1929. The import trade in these counts has recently become almost a monopoly of China, whose sendings in 1931 amounted to 11½ million lbs. China's gains in this trade appear to have been made at the expense of Japan whose sendings in 1931 dwindled doown to about 400,000 lbs. The present trouble in China will probably put a stop to these imports in the immediate future, and it remains to be seen whether this trade will be captured by the Indian mills. The imports of finer count grey yarns, i.e., 40s and above, amounted to 3.7 million lbs. as compared with 3.6 million lbs. in 1930 and 7-7 million lbs. in 1929. This imoort trade in finer count grey singles, such as it was, remained in the hands of the United Kingdom.

Grey Doubled Yarns.—Imports of grey folded yarns in 1931 totalled 3.4 million lbs. as compared with 3.1 million lbs. in 1930 and 5.6 million lbs. in 1929. The trade was shared between England—1 million lbs.; China 2 million lbs.; and Japan 300,000 lbs. China's progress in this trade is evidenced by the fact that her imports were double those of the previous year, whereas England's imports remained the same and Japan's imports were 800,000 lbs. less.

Bleached Yarns.—India's total takings of bleached yarns in 1931 were 3.6 million lbs. as against 4.1 million lbs. in 1930 and 5.6 million lbs. in 1929. England's share of this trade amounted to 3.2 million lbs. which was 500,000 less than the previous year: Japan's share was 445,000 lbs. as against 434,000 lbs. in 1930.

Coloured Yarns.—Imports of single coloured yarns amounted to 1.2 million lbs. and of folded coloured yarns 280,000 lbs. as against 1.9 million lbs. and 420,000 lbs in 1930. The import trade in coloured yarns is monopolised by Lancashire, but has fallen off very materially in recent years owing to the competition of Indian mills.

Mercerised Yarns.—The imports of mercerised yarns during 1931, 1930 and 1929 have been respectively 46, 3.7 and 5.9 million lbs. The recovery during 1931, as compared with 1930, is noteworthy. This trade has been a monopoly of Japan for the last 4 years or more.

Sewing Cotton.—Indian mills are not adequately equipped to produce the better classes of sewing cottons, and as a consequence, imports have not fallen off greatly in recent years. In 1931, India's takings of sewing cotton amounted to 1.8 million lbs.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The total importations of Cotton Piecegoods in 1931 amounted to 742 million yards. This figure compares with 1253 million yards in 1930, and 1910 million yards in 1929. The trade in British piecegoods has suffered very heavily indeed as may be judged from the fact that in 1931 England sent out only 357 million yards of cloth to India as compared with 797 million yards in 1930 and 1276 million yards in 1929. Japan which is the second largest supplier of piecegoods has not suffered to anything like the same extent, her sendings in 1931 amounting to 336 million yards as against 390 million yards in 1930 and 521 million yards in 1929. The United States of America sent more than 18 million yards of piecegoods to India in 1931—of which over 15 million yards were fents. Italy supplied 11 million yards of cotton piecegoods to India in 1931 as compared with 14 million yards in 1930. No other country supplied more than 10 million yards during the year.

Plain Grey Piecegoods.—Imports during 1931 reached a figure of 163 million yards as against 254 million yards in 1930 and 433 million yards in 1929. Out of this total the United Kingdom supplied only 27 million yards and Japan 138 million yards. In the years 1930 and 1929, England's sendings of plain greys were 40 million and 90 million and Japan's 210 million and 325 million yards. The Japanese imports in the above class of goods are almost wholly composed of longcloth and Shirtings of which she sent to India 127 million yards during the year. This figure compares with 201 million yards in 1930 and 299 million yards in 1929. England has apparently been unable to compete in Grey Longcloth and Shirting styles, and her sendings during the year in this particular line amounted to only just over 2 million yards. England's sendings in greys now consist almost exclusively of Jaconets, Madapollams and Mulls, of the last two or three years in 1931 as against 29 million yards in 1930 and 53 million yards in 1929. Since the introduction of the specific duties in 1930, the imports of plain grey cloths of coarse codnts into India have practically ceased, but there would still appear to be room for an expansion of the Indian Mills' trade in medium counts Shirtings and Longcoths of over 38" width.

Bordered Greys (Dhoties).—The tremendous falling off in the importations of Grey Dhoties during the last two or three years has has perhaps been the most striking feature of the piecegoods imports statistics, and it is probable that a great deal of the trade which was formerly held by England in this class of goods has permanently passed into the hands of Indian mills, who have undoubtedly demonstrated their capacity to produce lines suited to the tastes of the Indian consumer in all but the very finest qualities. In 1931, the total importations of Grey Dhoties, Sarles and Scarves amounted to 87 million yards as compared with 305 millions and 492 million yards respectively in 1930 and 1929. England's loss of trade is reflected by the fact that in 1931, she supplied to India only 28 million yards of grey dhoties as against 250 million yards in 1930 and 442 million yards in 1929. Not only has England lost trade to the Indian Mills, but also to Japan, whose sendings of grey dhoties to India in 1931 were 59 million yards (more than twice England's sendings) as against 55 million yards in 1930 and 49 million yards in 1929. Although Japan's export of dhoties to India is nothing like India's production of Dhoties, her rate of progress is somewhat disturbing, and it may be that in the near future she will form a formidable competitor to the local mills.

BLEACHED GOODS.

The falling off in the total importations of bleached goods during 1931 was also very marked. India's takings during the year of all classes of bleached cotton goods amounted to 263 million yards as against 350 million yards in 1930 and 477 million yards in 1929. England supplied 198 million yards as compared with 305 million yards during the previous year and 446 million yards in 1929. England is apparently losing to Japan her position as the premier supplier of bleached shirtings. In 1931 England's sendings of bleached shirtings were 33 million yards only as compared with 35 million yards from Japan. In 1930 and 1929, England's sendings of bleached shirtings were respectively 70 million yards and 88 million yards as compared with 16 million yards and less than 6 million yards from Japan. The phenomenal progress made by Japan in the bleached shirting trade is also adversely affecting Indian mills.

England sent 169 million yards of bleached mulls to India in 1931 as against 148 million yards in 1930 and 204 million yards in 1929. Competition from Japan and from Indian mills in this particular style of goods is not yet very severe, but Japan's sendings of mulls in 1931—3.2 million yards—indicate that she is endeavouring to capture a larger share of the trade.

Similarly Japan is making substantial progress as a supplier of Nainsooks, of which she sent in 1931 11.6 million yards as against 7.9 million yards from Great Britain. In 1930 England's share of the import trade in Bleached Nainsooks was 6 times as great as that of Japan.

The falling off in the import trade in bleached dhoties is another noteworthy feature of the year's statistics. India's takings in 1931 in this style amounted to 2.8 million yards as compared with 21 million yards in 1930 and 52 million yards in 1929. This trade has apparently been captured for the time being at any rate, by Indian mills.

Printed Goods.—As India is as yet not equipped to produce large quantities of printed goods it is somewhat surprising that there was a substantial falling off in the importations of printed goods in 1931. The imports for the last three years have been respectively 92 million, 134 million and 209 million yards. It is possible that some of the decrease is accounted for by a greater use of hand-block printed fabrics produced in India. The economic depression must also have contributed to the falling off in demand.

Here again the import figures show that Japan is gaining ground at Great Britain expense. Japan's sendings of printed goods to India during the year amounted to 42 million yards as against 44 million from Great Britain. In the previous year, Japan's share of the trade amounted to 34 million yards as against 92 million yards from Great Britain. The printed styles imported from Japan chiefly consisted of printed drills and jeans, and printed shirtings, which compete very severely, with woven striped shirtings and fancies produced by Indian mills.

DYED GOODS.

Imports of piece dyed goods in 1931 reached the figure of 87 million yards as compared with 117 million yards in 1930 and 146 million yards in 1929. Japan's share of this trade amounted to 29 million yards, which compares with 27 million yards sent in 1930 and 25 million yards sent in 1929. In other words, in spite of a smaller total trade, Japan's share was greater than in either of the two previous years.

England sent 50 million yards of piece dyed goods to India in 1931 as against 76 million yards in 1930 and 105 million yards in 1929. The chief lines of piece dyed goods imported from England were Cambrics, 10 million yards; Italian cloth, 10 million yards; Shirtings, 8 million yards; and twills, 8 million yards.

Japan's chief lines were Drills and Jeans, 6 million yards; Flannelettes, 4.6 million yards; and Shirtings, 12 million yards.

Woven Coloured Goods.—The imports of woven coloured goods into India in 1931 amounttd to only 28 million yards, which was about one-third of the figure for 1930 and one quarter of the figure for for 1929. England's share of this trade fell to the extremely low figure of 4.4 million yards. In 1930, she sent 29 million yards and in 1929, 41 million yards. Japan's trade in this style has also fallen off considerably; in 1931 she sent 19½ million yards of woven coloured goods as against 38 million yards in 1930 and 61 million yards in 1929. It is probable that some of the falling off in the imports of woven coloured goods is due to the competition of imported artificial silk goods which have been coming into India in increasing quantities during the last three years.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—During a year in which the imports of almost all classes of piecegoods have declined, and in a period during which import duties have been considerably increased, it is somewhat surprising to find that the importations of artificial silk piecegoods have been very substantially higher than they have ever been before. In 1931, no less than 83 million yards of art. silk piecegoods were imported into the country as compared with 52 million yards in 1930 and 47 million yards in 1929. Out of this total of 83 million yards no less than 72 million yards came from Japan as compared with 33 million yards in 1930 and 16 million yards in 1929. Italy is now the only other substantial supplier of art. silk goods to India, but even Italy is rapidly losing her trade to Japan, as is evidenced by the fact that in the last four years her sendings of art. silk goods have decreased from 21 million yards to less than 6 million yards.

On several occasions a note of warning has been sounded as to the danger of these imports of art. silk piecegoods from Japan to the Indian mills' trade in woven coloured goods and fancy styles generally. Up to the present, Indian mills have been unable to compete effectively against this class of goods, and although the import duty on art. silk piecegoods was raised in September to 50 per cent., the competitive capacity of Indian mills has not greatly increased owing to the fact that the chief sources of supply for artificial silk yarn are countries which are still on the Gold Standard which has meant that the rupee price of art. silk yarn has gone up substantially since the end of September, and in addition, a much heavier import duty has still further enhanced its price.

Murderous Outrage in Burma.

RANGOON, March 10.

Two murders are reported from Maubin where five men armed with dahs and dressed in Khaki uniforms pretending to be Government officials took away two villagers on the night of 4th March but two days later the dead bodies of the villagers with dah cuts were found at a place half a mile away.

In the other case an Indian Samnan plier was murdered on the banks of a river. The motives of the crime in both the cases are still a mystery.

Reports of dacoities have been received from Toungoo, Meiktila, Henzada, Thayetmyo and Tharrawaddy.—A. P.

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P.C., C.I.E.

Are now appearing serially in "ISLAMIC CULTURE". The first instalment appeared in the October number; the second instalment is published in the January number.

CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER.

1. Memoirs of the Late Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E., 2 The Origin of the Barmakids by SULEMAN NADVI, 3 The Mystic—A Poem by NAWAB SIR NIZAMAT JUNG, Kt. C.I.E., O.B.E., 4 Indian Art and Modern Criticism by Captain W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON, R.B.C., I.E.S., 5 Table-Talk of a Mesopotamian Judge by Prof. D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, 6 Round the International Exhibition of Persian Art by G. D. HORNBLOWER, O.B.E., 7 Bombay in the Reign of Aurangzeb by Dr. SHAFAAT AHMAD KHAN, 8 The Renaissance of Islam by the late S. KHUDA BUKHSH, M.A., (Oxon), B.C.L., BARRISTER-at-Law, 9 Books and Authors PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, WESTERNISING PERSIA, A New Islamic Journal, Aurangnama, etc. The same number contains a beautiful portrait of the Late Rt Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali P.C.

Complete Indexes to "Islamic Culture" Volumes I to IV (1927-1930) have been prepared and are now in the Press. They will be published in book-form of the same size as our Review appears, so that subscribers can get them bound with the Volume concerned. They will be distributed free of charge to all subscribers, past and present.

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SHOWN ON THE SCREEN

THE WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S TRIUMPH

"City-Lights" At Pathe

For years now the theatre-going public have been waiting for another Charlie Chaplin picture. Since the advent of Talkies "City-Lights" is the only big picture to be turned out of studios in a silent form, and there is no doubt that this picture has been looked forward to more than any other during the past year. Little has to be said about Charlie Chaplin. His world-wide popularity is sufficient. In "City Lights" he excels himself, and, undoubtedly, it is the best of his pictures yet produced. It is a well-known fact that Charlie Chaplin refuses to make a talkie, and it is interesting that in "City Lights" which is perfectly synchronised with music and sound effect, everything is so cleverly done that one does not miss the speech in any way. It is only after the show is over one realises that it is not a talkie. Throughout the 9 reels nearly 9,000 ft. there are only a very few titles of a couple of lines each. This is a tremendous thing to say for a picture in these days. Although in Charlie Chaplin pictures the comedy is so irresistible that it is unnecessary to mention anything about the story, in this instance the story is particularly strong. In any large city, throughout the world, the three characters vital to this story dwell. A tramp, a blind girl and an eccentric millionaire. The tramp is an idealist; yet an object of laughter and ridicule. Aimlessly he wanders the streets of the city until he comes in contact with the blind girl. She is a flower vendor at one of the public squares. Because of her affliction the girl's feeling towards the little vagabond is purely spiritual and her kindness toward him seems to supply something that was void in his life. It is while enraptured with the girl that the tramp seeks solitude at the river's edge, away from the turmoil of the city, where he may 'dream.' But his trend of thought is interrupted as a man is about to commit suicide. This is the millionaire, who, being in one of his peculiar moods, plans self-destruction. His life is saved by the tramp and the two become friends. As the weeks progress a strong devotion developes between the blind girl and the tramp. Likewise the friendship between the millionaire and his new-found friend progresses and also digresses, according to the mood of the man of wealth. Illness overtakes the girl and the tramp learns of her condition when she does not appear at her daily stand. Her aged grandmother attempts to shoulder the burden of their livelihood but with little success. The tramp seeks the millionaire for assistance only to discover that he has sailed for Europe. Money is imperative so the tramp gets a job. He manages to hold the girl's little home together, though at considerable personal sacrifice. Then he loses his position.

Faced with added problems, the tramp is desperate. He undertakes to earn money as a prize-fighter but he is soundly beaten. A broken man, he wanders the streets. Then there is a new ray of light. The millionaire has returned to the city, and is once again in an eccentric mood. He greets the tramp with deep affection and takes him to his home. The tramp tells the millionaire of the girl and quickly money is forthcoming to meet accumulated bills and even sufficient to assure the girl of an operation so that she may regain her sight. But thugs enter the millionaire's home and there is an attack and a robbery. During the struggle and excitement the tramp escapes from the house, carrying with him the money the millionaire gave him. But the millionaire is sobered by the blows of the crooks and he fails to recognise the tramp.

When the tramp is released from prison he is a figure of utter dejection. Once more he is ridiculed and laughted at and tormented as he trudges the streets. Fate brings him face to face with the beautiful flower girl. But now she is prosperous, for in place of the humble flower stand she is surrounded by an elaborate floral establishment. She watches the pathetic figure of the little tramp in amazement and does not understand, why he fixes a steady gaze on her. She is plainly embarrassed but jovially offers the man a flower and a coin. Still fixing his stare on her eyes, he accepts the flower. And as she grips his hand to place the coin therein a strangeness overtakes her. Gradually there comes a realization that this is the man who was her benefactor. At last she sees!

AT THE "CAPITOL"

"THIS MODERN AGE"

Joan Crawford's Best

"This Modern Age" the new Joan Crawford M.G.M. starring vehicle which opens to-day at the Capitol theatre is a most satisfactory piece of entertainment. It exploits, of course, the personality and radiant physical charm of the perennially popular Joan Crawford. It does this in a scintillating story of modern life, done with a rare new twist.

Pauline Frederick is the very modern mother, who joins in the jollities of Paris, with her daughter. It is the daughter's impassioned defense of her mother's peccadilloes to Neil Hamilton that upsets the course of true romance and sends our heroine into the arms of the man in waiting Monroe Owsley, until the supreme climax.

Mildred Cram's tale, which first appeared in a national magazine as "Girls Together," has been deftly transferred to screen form by Sylvia Thalberg and Frank Butler. Miss Crawford is made to order for the part of the heroine. She has in the role some of the very best dramatic opportunities, of which she takes adequate advantage, one of the best of these occurs when a gang of her wild friends burst in on the quiet bridge game with which she and her mother are trying to impress the parents of her fiance,' the impeccable Mr. Hamilton

Nicholas Grinde has done a smooth and even job of directing. From an occular view point the story has much to recommend it. It presents Miss Crawford to her fans in a bewildering succession of charming frocks, sports costumes, evening dresses. It carries its protagonist from lovely boudoirs to startling Parisian cafes. It even includes a stirring motor accident. 'This Modern Age" is delightful entertainment. A Charlie Chase Comedy is included in the programme.

AT THE RIALTO

Tolstoy's "Resurrection"

"Resurrection" Toltoy's immortal story of stirring flesh and blood drama which gripped thousands recently at the Capitol is a big attraction at the Rialto week. The Toltoy epic of and peasant which has been published in almost every language is a throbbing, emotional narrative splendidly portrayed by John Boles and Lupe Velez in the principal roles.

John Boles has never given a finer screen performance than he does in the role of Prince Dmitri. His golden voice is also given broad expression in several dramatic episodes with the peasant maid, Katusha Maslova, played exquisitely by Lupe Velez. Critics have openly agreed that in "Resurrection" this fiery Latin star demonstrates a rare understanding of deep drama for the first time in a screen role, and proves herself a great dramatic actress. The story which is said to depict the best and the worst in man and woman needs no recounting here as the novel has been read by millions the world over. Briefly told, "Resurrection" is a story of two young lovers. The man goes into society and forgets the girl. She comes to know scorn and shame. She is sentenced to prison for a crime she did not commit and her former lover is on the jury!. To wrote more would be to detract the value of a supreme dramatic suspense which is in store at the Rialto this week. You cannot afford to miss this jewel among pictures. Showing at the Rialto from to-day.

GRANT ANDERSON COMPANY AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A welcome change from the monotony of the talkies will be afforded to Bombay theatre-goers by the appearance of the Grant Anderson Repertory Company at the Royal Opera House this week. Mr. Anderson, who will be remembered for his fine performance in "Journey's End" presented by Mr. Salisbury's Company about two years ago, came out to the East with a Company of his own in June last when he entertained the Bombay public with a select programme of popular plays including Tagore's "Chitra". This was followed by a successful tour of India, Burma and Ceylon and their performances have been graced by the presence of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon and the Governors of C. P. and of Bihar and Orissa. On their return visit to Bombay this week, the Company will present a select repertoire which includes some well-known successes of the London stage. The Company have a number of talented artists, besides Mr. Anderson himself and Miss Lena Anderson, an actress of great dramatic ability. "The Improper Duchess" a highly entertaining play of Bernard Wagan which is now running on the London stage, will be presented on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. In this modern satirical comedy for the sophisticated, Mr. Anderson plays a double role, while the feminine lead is played by Miss Anderson. This will be followed on Monday by "The Naughty Wife," Fred Jackson's comedy originally produced by Gladys Cooper, and on Tuesday by "Collusion," a comedy of divorce by J. Harold Terry. St. John Ervine's comedy "The First Mrs. Fraser", and Leslie Henson's great success "It's a boy" will be presented on Wednesday and Thursday respectively. The Company will conclude their season on Friday with a farewell performance of "On the spot", a well-known gangster-play by the late Mr. Edgar Wallace.

At The Capitol

NEIL HAMILTON, MONROE OWSLEY *and* JOAN CRAWFORD *in* "THIS MODERN AGE"

All communications meant for publication on this page must reach the Art and Dramatic Critic before Thursday afternoon.

MAURICE CHEVALIER'S "SMILING LIEUTENANT" TO CONTINUE

At The Excelsior

Maurice Chevalier's latest comedy romance "The Smiling Lieutenant" has broken all records at the Excelsior where it attracted packed houses during the past week. It is still retained on the screen for the benefit of those who have not been able to get seats.

In this breezy romance amidst the gay settings of Viennese life, enlivened with the beautiful music of Oscar Strauss, Chevalier, as the bold and debonair lieutenant, wins his way into popular favour by his fine comedy and singing. He is suitably teamed with the charming and vivacious star Claudette Colbert, as the fascinating violinist girl, and the two together contributed the best part of the entertainment. With a series of delightful situations, the drama evolves to a surprising climax, holding the interest of the audience from start to finish. Five lilting song-hits constitute the musical attraction in this highly entertaining picture. A beautiful Chevalier souvenir programme on art paper is on sael at the Theatre at four annas a copy.

(For other Amusement see page 14.)

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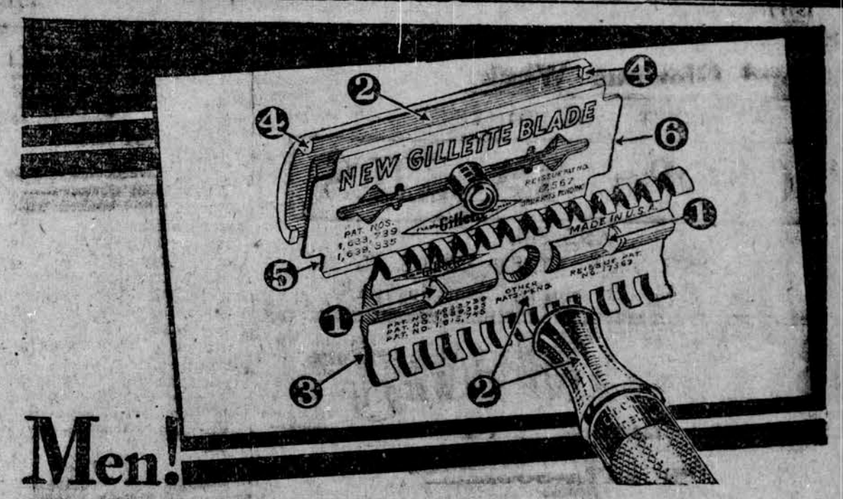

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MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

General Improvement

(BY MAIL.)

Liverpool, February 24.

A Liverpool Cotton-firm writes: Business has booked with India during the week by firms that have not done anything with that market since the boycott started. The quantities up to date are not large, though the enquiry has been extensive and lots that have been booked have been done at very low prices. Trade generally has been better, the drop in the Bank Rate and the strength in the price of cotton during the first part of the week under review helping considerably.

CLOTH.

Karachi and Calcutta have been quite active, and Madras has shown more interest. The worst section is that dealing in Dhoties, but even here, some improvement is noticeable. Blackburn is still full of idle Dhotie looms, and there does not seem much chance of these working again until the import duties on cotton piece goods entering India are substantially reduced.

With regard to China, it is difficult to tell what is happening there. Some shippers report that goods are still being landed in Shanghai, while others state that many shipments have been diverted to Hong Kong and others stopped altogether.

The cloth auction at Shanghai has not been restarted after the holidays and considerable anxiety is felt as to the future.

Trade with the Continent is still very restricted owing to exchange difficulties, but it is felt that before long some announcement will be made in this country with regard to restrictions in dealing in exchange, and this action would probably be copied by some of our neighbours on the Continent. If the restrictions are washed out, sterling is expected to improve through balances lying in America and France being brought back to England, when it is felt that there will be no difficulty in transferring them abroad again at a later date if the situation warrants.

YARN.

"Any amount of enquiry but wretched prices" sums up the situation in the spinning section. The demand has been chiefly for coarse and medium qualities, and in spite of the poor prices, some considerable lines have been booked. Upper varns and qualities spun from East African cotton have been in better request.

"THE W PLAN" AT THE EMPIRE

A Thrilling Spy Drama.

Graham Seton's great spy Drama "W Plan" which recently appeared as a serial in the "Illustrated Weekly," has been made into a fine talkie by the British International Pictures, and it will be screened this week at the Empire. Gordon Harker, Brian Ahorne, and Medeleine Carroll handle their respective parts with great effectiveness in this brilliant drama which is replete with many a thrilling and exciting situation. The story relates the adventures of a British Officer, who during the war with Germany, starts out on a hazardous mission of discovering the enemy's manoevres from a clue supplied by a document bearing the "inverted M." He goes through a series of exploits, in two different disguises, and by a mischance is taken a prisoner, but he ultimately succeeds in effecting his escape. Further incidents give a dramatic twist to the story.

RUTH CHATTERTON AT THE EMPRESS CINEMA

"Right To Love" A Powerful Drama.

Ruth Chatterton, who rose to screen hights by her superb performance in "Madame X," appears in an altogether novel role in "The Right to Love," a Paramount Talkie which will be this week's attraction at the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. Miss Chatterton enacts two distinct role in this picture, and in one of them veers ffom girlhood to the mother type, faithfully adhering to the appropriate mood, coiffure, costumes and speech. It is a triple achievement which does great credit to her dramatic powers. The story, set in the picturesque countryside of the Middle West, tells of a girl whose secret love adventures in her youth result in a tragic sacrifice of happiness in later years, a fate from which she determines to save her daughter. The manner in which love finds a way, through two generations of repression, is convincingly narrated, and leads to a surprising climax. The cast is further strengthened by much well-known names as Faul Lukas David Manners, George Baxter and Veda Buckland. The picture should be an ideal entertainment for a pleasant evening.

PESHAWAR BARBAR AND "FRONTIER GANDHI"

(Continued from page 3.)

the letter had been written in haste to catch me here in Delhi on the 5th January, and you would modify the terms?

Sir Evelyn Howell: I believe that is so.

Maulvi Shafee Daoodi: Is it a fact that you further stated that no visitors to the Frontier Province in the conditions in which the province was could be allowed to go unless they agreed to abide by the restrictions considered reasonable by the Chief Commissioner?

Sir Evelyn Howell: I have no recollection of making that statement, Sir.

Mr. M. Maswood Ahmad: Was the information that the Foreign Secretary had modified the restrictions imposed by the Chief Commissioner on the visitors, conveyed to Maulana Ahmad Sayeed of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema the same day, i.e., 9th January, before the visitors started for Peshawar?

Sir Evelyn Howell: I did not catch the Hon. Member.

Maulvi Shafee Daoodi: I conveyed the information that very day.

Mr. B. Das: Who is answering the question—the Foreign Secretary or Maulvi Shafee Daoodi?

Sir Abdur Rahim: Are special permits still needed for any one visiting any part of the North-West Frontier Province?

Sir Evelyn Howell: No.

Mr. M. Maswood Ahmad: Was the statement supplied to the Associated Press through the office of my Hon. friend in charge of the Foreign Department? The Associated Press message says that these men went there on an invitation from the Chief Commissioner.

Sir Evelyn Howell: Certainly an invitation was extended by the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. M. Maswood Ahmad: Was this information supplied by the Department?

Sir Evelyn Howell: Presumably.

Maulvi Shafee Daoodi: Will the Hon. Member kindly say whether the initiative in the matter was taken by the Chief Commissioner, or that the Muslim Conference had initiated the matter and the Chief Commissioner might have been consulted and things like that, which I do not know, and then the invitation was extended?

Sir Evelyn Howell: As I have already said, I think it is rather hard to define exactly what is meant by initiative, but the actual course of procedure, so far as I am aware, that was followed was this: that when it appeared in the Press that the All-India Muslim Conference had charged my Hon. friend and another gentleman with the duty of finding out the actual state of things in the North West Frontier Province, an invitation to visit that Province and find out the state of things was extended to him by the Chief Commissioner through me in the letters, which I have laid on the table. The Hon. Member did not answer those letters but he went to the province. So, presumably he accepted the invitation.

"BATTERY OF QUESTIONS."

Mr. B. Das: With reference to the battery of supplementary questions put by my Hon. friend Maulvi Muhammad Shafee Daoodi to the Hon. the Foreign Secretary, may I know if some of those supplementary questions came out of the documents that I have been already placed on the table, or he was referring to private conversations he had with the Hon. the Foreign Secretary?

Sir Evelyn Howell: This Hon. Member has seen those two letters which I have sent him; no other Member has seen them. I do not quite follow the rest of my Hon. friend's question.

Mr. B. Das: My Hon. friend (Maulvi Shafee Daoodi) was also referring to certain private conversations he had with the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. President: Is the Hon. Member asking a supplementary question?

Mr. C.S. Ranga Iyer: On a point of order, Sir. I believe my Hon. friend Mr. B. Das, the Chief Whip of my Party, has raised an important issue to be answered by you, Sir, for future guidance, for my Hon. friend Maulvi Shafee Daoodi, in the course of his supplementary questions clearly stated, "You told me" and so on. Therefore, is it in order for any Hon. Member to use the privilege given under supplementary questions to repeat on the floor of this House certain private conversations and secure confirmation thereof?

Mr. President: The Hon. Member knows very well the kind of supplementary questions that are put and are allowed. The Hon. Member did not raise a point of order before. When a supplementary question is put, it is open to any Hon. Member to get up and raise a point of order as to whether that was a proper supplementary question. Such points can only be at the end of the supplementary questions.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK!

OF AN IMMORTAL DRAMA RUNNING SIMULTANEOUSLY AT OUR TWO TALKIE HOUSES

Wellington and West End

All-Talking, Singing, Spectacular Drama in Hindi Language

WITH COLOURED SCENES

AND PREPARED BY

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

BILWA MANGAL

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FEATURING

MISS KAJJAN, MISS PATIENCE COOPER, MASTER NISSAR, MR. MAHMAD NAWAB

AND ADAPTED FROM THE FAMOUS DRAMA OF

AGA HASHER KASHMIRI

WONDERFULLY CLEAR RECORDING REPRODUCED BEST IN OUR

Wellington TALKIES DHOBI TALAO. Three Shows: 3, 6-15 and 10 P.M. TO-NIGHT

West End TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD Three Shows: 4, 7 and 10-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT

ON BEHALF OF SRI SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA

THE FAMOUS SONGSTRESS

Miss PADMAVATI Alias MANORAMABAI BENARASKAR

WILL GIVE

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

At BLAVATSKY HALL

French Bridge, Chaupaty

On SATURDAY, 12-3-1932 at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Night

and

On SUNDAY, 13-3-1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Day.

Rates of Tickets:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 (With Tax).

Tickets will be reserved at S. S. VIDYALAYA, opposite Kalbadevi Post Office, Shri Krishna Nivas, 3rd floor.

KASHMIR PURE SILKS

HAND SPUN HAND WOVEN

IDEAL FOR SAREES and SHIRTS

Our large out turn enables us to further REDUCE the Prices

PRICES SAREES LENGTHS. 7 Yards including Jumper Piece.

	1st Quality.	2nd Quality.
Tabby Texture	Rs. 21/-	Rs. 17/8
Crepe Texture.	Rs. 19/4	Rs. 15/12
Shirting Texture	Rs. 21/14	Rs. 19/4

Shorter lengths can be supplied Prorata.

Also spun silks from Rs. 1/- per yard and upwards.

Kashmir Textiles Ltd.

THE MALL, LAHORE.

(Factories at Srinagar, Kashmir).

My Morning Friend

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BEAUTY & HEALTH

PROFULLA

GENUINE DENTIFRICE

NO SOAP ..... NO FAT

Per Tube -/8/-

GUJRAT PHARMACY.

Kalkadevi, Hathi Bldg., Bombay, O. Popatlal, Moti Chawk, Poona.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, March 11.

Yesterday's depression over the Punjab Hills has filled up after causing thunderstorm rain in the North-West Frontier Province and local rain in Kashmir and east and North Punjab with a few falls in the South-West Punjab. The temperature is markedly below the normal, along the North-West Frontier, and remains above the normal from the United Provinces to Assam.

Heavy amounts of rainfall are:—Bannu one and a half inches; Miranshah, Murree and Kohat one; Peshawar three-quarters; Dharampur a half; Hissar, Sialkot, Multan, Srinagar, Sonamarg and Dras a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in North-West Frontier Province and plains of Punjab, decrease but continue in Kashmir and the Punjab Hills and extend in Kumaon Hills and Assam.—A. P.

Patna.—It is reported that Lal Babu Jayaswel a prominent businessman of Dinapore was found lying dead with a revolver near him. He was a nominated member of the Dinapore Municipality. —A. P.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECK-LACE SET WITH THREE LARGE EMFRALDS AND ONE PAIR OF PEARL BRACELETS.

Pursuant to the Decree in Suit No. 2026 of 1931 (Framji J. Bilia vs. Rustomji B. Wadia and Dhanbai, wife of Rustomji B. Wadia) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

One very valuable diamond neck-lace set with three large emeralds and one pair of pearl bracelets.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, CULTIVATING LAND AND SELLING MANURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 3 P. M. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of Head Supervisor, Conservancy Branch, Annesley Road off Lamington Road, next to Empress Cinema, the rights of cutting grass, from New Mahomedan Cemetery No. 31, Antop Hill, race-course stables to Love Grove Pumping Station Quarters, Haines Road Cemetery, etc., the rights of cultivating the grounds at Haines Road, Clerk Road, Arthur Road, etc., and right of selling manure, from the dung-pits at Mahaluxmi, Cutch a siding, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the above-mentioned office, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S MACHINERY AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., LYING IN THE WORKSHOPS KNOWN AS THE "CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY" AT KHETWADI 10TH LANE.

Under instructions from the official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Anant Vasudeo Pranjpe (insolvent) traded as the Central Trading Agency, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the said insolvent's Workshop in Rahimtulla Ladak Building at Khetwadi 10th Lane, the following machinery and office furniture, etc.

MACHINERY LYING IN THE WORKSHOP.

Emery grinder, vices, Shaping machine, Drilling and Boring machines, 10 & 15 H.P. Motors, Tooth Wheel Cutting machines, 8 and 24 ft. lathes, Roller machine Hack Saw Power machine Slotting machine together with their line Shafts, Chain Block, James Screw etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE ETC. LYING IN THE OFFICE ADJACENT TO THE WORKSHOP:—

Cupboards, tables, chairs, iron shelves, bolts, nuts, washers, boxes of tapes and dyes, tools, weighing scales, weights etc.

GOODS LYING IN THE BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION BEHIND THE SAID OFFICE:—

Press, Pipe Bending machine, Sugar Cane machine, pulleys, anvil iron beams and tracks, waste iron and pipes, wooden patterns etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

WHY WEAR AN UGLY OR UNCOMFORTABLE BANDAGE?
APPLY:
"RASIK' WOUND HEAL"
the liquid plaster in the tube, to cuts, abrasions of the skin, blisters and chilblains. Always keep a tube of
"RASIK WOUND HEAL"
on hand. Price 0-10-0.
AGENTS wanted.
Sole Agents:—
RASIKLAL ACHARATLAL & CO.,
Sankdi Shery, Ahmedabad.
Bombay Agents:—
Messrs. I. G. GAJJAR & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

TRADE AND FINANCE

HIGHER TARIFFS DIMINISH RETURNS

Better For Government To Cut Down Current Expenditure

WIDE MOVEMENTS ON ALL EXCHANGES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, March 11.

The weak was characterised by wide movements in the London, New York and other exchanges resulting in a sharp decline in commodity prices and a consequent feeling of uncertainty in all the markets. Yesterday upon the lowering of the Bank of England rate by 1 p.c. to 4 p.c., the cross rate weakened to dolls. 3.65, and there was an all round improvement in prices to-day.

MONEY.

Steady conditions prevailed in the money market with call funds in good demand almost throughout the week. The rate ranged between 5 and 6 p.c. and it is reported that some banks were forced to have recourse to the Imperial Bank. Treasury bill maturities are almost offset by renewals, the former amounting to Rs. 364.50 lacs and the latter to Rs. 342 lacs. The trade demand has slightly increased by Rs. 24.78 lacs. Ways and Means advances to the Governmetn have again increased by Rs. 2½ crores to Rs. 13½ crores owing to the beginning of the month requirements and to meet payment for sterling purchases by Government. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One mont h5 p.c. two months 4-3/4 p.c., three months 4½ p.c. and six months 4 p.c.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 4th March 1932 shows a decline of Rs. 146.68 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 8,39,94,000 as compared with Rs. 8.43 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.49, a decline of 1.91 p.c. under last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 54.10 lacs and by Rs. 7.79 lacs respectively, while cash credits are slightly down by Rs. 26.38 lacs. Government deposits receded by Rs. 76.20 lacs to Rs. 7.24 crores, while Other deposits rose by Rs. 16.16 lacs to Rs. 61.26 crores. The Bank rate is 6 p.c.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The tone of the gilt-edged market continued firm with a further advance in prices of almost all scrips. The rise is largely attributed to continued firmness in India sterling stocks in London and to the General Budget. There was fair investment demand for both short and long term bonds, but the total turnover was not large owing to scarcity of sellers. 3½ p.c. Paper after an initial decline to Rs. 62.8 improved and closed at Rs. 63/4. 5 p.c. Loan due 1945-55 improved to Rs. 98/14. 1935 and 1933 Loans also steadied to Rs. 97 and Rs. 100-2 and 1939-44 loans to Rs. 89 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 changed hands at Rs. 100-7 and 1933-36 at Rs. 99-12. 6½ p.c. Bombay Development Loan gained about 4 annas to Rs. 103-4 while Treasury Bonds were almost unchanged at Rs. 102-2. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 69-4 and 1934-37 Loan to Rs. 89. 4½ p.c. 1955-60 Loan gained about a rupee to Rs. 77-12 and 1934 bonds by about 8 annas to Rs. 97.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 7th March 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 117.48 lacs in notes in circulation now standing at Rs. 180.71 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 120.40 to 102.91 crores, while silver bullion has increased by Rs. 36.10 lacs to Rs. 8.45 crores. Gold coin and bullion also has improved by Rs. 9.33 lacs to Rs. 5.01 crores. Securities in India show a rise of Rs. 142.45 lacs to Rs. 60.84 crores and Inland bills by Rs. 50 lacs to Rs. 3½ crores. The percentage of metallic rerserve to circulation is 64.39 as against 65.23 a week ago.

THE BUDGET.

This year's Budget lacked the usual interest owing to the fact that it contained no new proposals and this had been made known to the House by H. E. the Viceroy in his speech at the opening of the sessions.

GOVT. MUST REMOVE MISGIVING.

The section dealing with the ways and means side of the Government finances, however, is of some interest. The remarks in connection with the raising of new rupee and sterling loans deserve special attention. In view of the rapid changes occurring in the international financial markets, it would seem very hazardous to express an opinion at this juncture as to whether conditions will be favourable enough for Government to raise a large rupee loan. Anyhow Government must remove any misgiving in minds of investors by making a clear announcement that the surtax recently imposed on incomes will not be renewed beyond 1933 as promised, to attract fresh investments.

In spite of anticipated increases in customs revenues owing to higher tariffs, proposed at the time of the Supplementary Budget last September, the receipts during the last four months have made the position change and the revised estimates of receipts and expenditure show a further deficit now amounting to Rs. 13.66 crores. The anticipated surplus for next year of Rs. 55.23 crores has been reduced to Rs. 2.15 crores.

PROVINCIAL DEFICITS.

The Budgets of the various Provincial Governments show a total deficit some of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 crores and many of them are proposing fresh taxations to meet the deficits.

CUT CURRENT EXPENDITURE.

Deficits cannot always be met by higher tariffs, since they are governed by the law of diminishing returns. The present taxation can only be justified on the ground of abnormal financial condition, but Government would do well to cut down current expenditure so as to meet not only the deficits, but also to provide surplus for the reduction of taxation in general and the building of reserve funds.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was characterised by steady conditions partly owing to stringent money and partly owing to stregth in outside markets where a fair amount of gold export business is reported to have been transacted. The large applications aggregating £22900000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. and the allotment of but 4-1/3 per cent. gave added strength towards the close. Merchandise export bills were also placed on a small scale, both locally and in other centres. The following are the forward rates:—March 1/6 3/32; April 1/6.1/16; May 1/6 1/32; June 1/6 and July-August 1/5 31/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation experienced a sudden advance in the middle of the week to dolls. 3.76 but reacted and closed at dolls. 3.65. French francs similarly rose from 88 65 to 94.56 with a reaction towards the close to 92 81. The Belga moved between 26.50 and 25.00 and the Italian lira between 67.25 and 71.25.

A press communique of the 8th instant states that £1.380,000 sterling were purchased during the week ending 5th March 1932 and since 1st April to date £35.126.000. The total remittances to the Home Treasury during the same period amounted to £58.172.804. of which £14 047.804 represent sales of sterling.

Another communique of the 9th instant states that tenders for £22 900,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 4-1/3 per cent. £1000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 16th March on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

There was a serious decline in the price of gold on Tuesday and Wednesday following firm London New York cross rate which shot up nearly 20 points from dollars 3.53 to dollars 3.73 in the course of a day. The quotation for ready which had been maintained around Rs. 29 throughout last week fell as low as Rs. 26-6, though it recovered slightly towards the close, following a reaction in the cross rate on profit-taking. The tendency at present is erratic. Forward business in the local market was negligible, and even for ready only small lots are reported to have changed hands. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Ranchi" amounted to about Rs. 167.40 lakhs. The price of gold in London declined from 117d. 10d. to 110s. 5d. during the week and closed at 112s. 3d. The quotation for sovereigns declined to Rs. 17/4 both for ready and 17th March delivery. The daily offtake continues at no better than 2000 to 3000 tolas with stocks unchanged at 4 lakhs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-15 and Rs. 26-8 for ready and Rs. 29-0 and Rs. 26-10 for 16th March settlement. The total shipment imports during the week amounted to Rs 94.010.

SILVER.

Fluctuations in the London New York cross rate were fully reflected in almost all the principal silver markets which developed extreme weakness. In the local market ready lost asmuch as Rs. 3 per 100 tolas to Rs. 55-41 the Shanghai tael declined from the level of 1s. 11-1/8d. to 1s. 9-1/4d. and the price in London fell from 19-3/16d. to 17-1/2d. per ounce standard towards the close. There was a slight reaction following improvement in the cross rate with ready rising to Rs. 56-12 per 100 tolas. Despite wide movements forward dealings remain restricted and even the daily offtake for trade shows no change at about 35 bars and stocks on hand amount to about 12.000 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-4 and Rs. 55-4 for ready and Rs. 59-12 and Rs. 55-12 for 29th March settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 20 bars and Rs. 30.04.6 in coin

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUAELE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, UPPER MAHIM, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY, KNOWN AS VAZAWADI OR LOTONWADI.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mariambai, daughter of Abdul Karim Janmahomed, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of April 1930, made between Mariambai, daughter of Abdul Karim Janmahomed of the one part, and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 17th March, 1932, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, forming part of an Oart, called or known as Vazawadi or Lotonwadi situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road in Upper Mahim outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 308 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 317, New No. 4031, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 2/20 and Cadastral Survey No. 314 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4974 (3), 4974 (4) and Street Nos. 302 (B) and 302 (C).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 95, Esplanade Road, (1, Ash Lane), Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Commencing To-day

The Word that inspired the millions now comes as a Mile-Stone in the annals of Talkie Screen. It is a soul-stirring story of a queen who attained salvation through her intense devotion. Hear some of her immortal Bhajans.

Dialogue and Story by—
Mr. CHATURBHUJ and NIRANJAN SHARMA.
Directed by—Mr. RAMNIK DESAI,
Cameraman—Mr. BOMAN IRANI,
Recording—Mr. BOMAN SAROSH,
Musical Score—Mr. RANE.

SAGAR MOVIETONE
All Talking, Singing, Dancing Talkie in Hindi

MIRA BAI

Spectacular climax---Perfect Sound Recording ---Melodious Music---Splendid Direction---and that is Mirabai.

Please Note this:--

Along with the Hindi Talkie "MIRABAI"—a 4 reel Gujrati Talkie will be shown to all Gujrati knowing families are invited to witness it.

SHRI KRISHNA DANLILA:---

Director—Mr. NANUBHAI VAKIL, B. A., LL. B.
Written by—Mr. CHATURBHUJ ANANDJI

CAST :—

Master BACHU, Miss JAMNA, Miss KHATUN, Miss MEHTAB, etc.

Miss ZUBEIDA the nightingale of the screen and Mr. JAL MERCHANT appear in this Talkie—Supported by Mr. SANGATHA, Miss KHATUN.

TIME :—DAILY 2 SHOWS—6-15 and 10. Saturday, Sunday and on Holidays Matinee show at 3.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

March 11.
Rawalpindi, Stringer, London.
Naldera, Harrison, Kobe.
Jehangir, Keir, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES

March 12.
Celebes Maru, Taniguchi, Kobe.
Heinan Maru, Maeda, Karachi.
Storviken, Jonson, Karachi.
Naldera, Harrison, London.

LOADING

March 11.
Steamer, Barenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Naldera:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's English Mail steamer, Naldera, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier station for London at about 1 p. m.) with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Karanja:—The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer Karanja is expected to arrive here to-day from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jehangir:—The T M Company's steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Celebes Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer, Celebes Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Heinan Maru:—The M. B K steamer Heinan Maru, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same botton cargo.

S S Storviken:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Storviken will sail to-day for Karachi with ballast.

Prospects Of Varsity Boat-Race

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 10.

Results of the full course trials by both crews indicate thrilling struggle in this year's Varsity boat-race. Oxford rowed a full course trial from Putney to Mortlake, to-day in 19 minutes 54 seconds, which is 6 seconds faster than Cambridge. Oxford, however experienced better water conditions and also had the tide with them. Cambridge only did 20 minutes paddling.—Reuter.

EVERY HOUSE PACKED ALL RECORDS SMASHED.

Owing to overwhelming Popular Demand the management have Great Pleasure in announcing.

A SECOND WEEK'S SMILING RUN.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
THE SMILING LIEUTENANT
Directed by ERNST LUBITSCH
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED
SPECIAL CHEVALIER SOUVENIR PROGRAMMES AT 4 ANNAS A COPY.
By Post Six Annas in Stamps.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
GRAHAM SEATON'S
Great Spy Drama
THE W PLAN
featuring
BRIAN AHERNE
MADELEINE CARROLL
GORDON HARKER

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m,
SUNDAY AT 10 A.M.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in
THE RIGHT TO LOVE
with
PAUL LUCAS
A DRAMA THAT REVEALS THE FULNESS OF LOVE

Peers Memorial For War Veterans

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Parliamentary memorials were completed to-day, when the Prince of Wales unveiled the Peers Memorial in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords commemorating 243 Peers, officers of the House and their sons, who fell in the Great War. The memorial which is characterised by simplicity of treatment consists of a figure of youth offering sword to the country at the end of his task. Beside him is the female figure "La Patrie" resting her hand on the youth's shoulder.

The Prince of Wales said that delay in inauguration was due only to the anxious care in choosing a worthy site.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Allahabad.—As the Swadeshi League has dissociated itself from the boycott of British goods, the office equipment and contents of the Museum which were kept in the Swaraj Bhawan at Allahabad, have been restored under the orders of Government.—A.P.

Lucknow.—The U. P. Council voted, on Wednesday, the entire demand for Rs. 2,730,147 under the head of agriculture. The whole day was devoted to the consideration of motions to reduce grants but those that were moved were all withdrawn.—A.P.

Rangoon.—At the High Court, on Monday, Mr. Justice Sen directed the release of Mr. Loveday on a bail of Rs. 5,000 with one surety, pending the hearing of the case against him in May.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1932

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AGENTS FLOUT RAILWAY BOARD'S ORDERS

Unions Not Consulted Before Retrenchment

NEED FOR A SINGLE AND CLEARLY DEFINED GROUND FOR DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The report is published of the Court of Inquiry constituted under the Trades Disputes Act to investigate certain matters connected with staff retrenchments on Indian Railways.

The report which is unanimous is signed by Mr. Justice J. Murphy, Dr. S. R. Masood and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, former Advocate-General, Madras.

The most important conclusion arrived at is that where block retrenchment involving hundreds and thousands of men is ordered, charged of victimisation and favouritism can best be avoided by having a single, clearly defined ground for discharge, namely, the shortness of service instead of the present tests of inefficiency and least efficiency.

UNIFORMITY OF ORDERS.

The Court recommends that a Committee should be constituted by each Railway administration to lay down orders to Administrative officers to secure uniformity in all departments for the purpose of retrenchment and that an appeal should lie to such Committee. It finds that there is some need to ensure that orders issued by Agents are in conformity with those received from the Railway Board, as, for instance, all administrations had neglected Boards order laying down procedure to be followed when discharging men of 10 years service or over. Another instance was failure to consult Unions except in the case of the M. S. M. Railway and the N. W. Railway.

PROVISIONS OF TRADES DISPUTES ACT.

The Court makes several suggestions for improvement in the provisions of the Trades Disputes Act and procedure followed and wishes the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation to be made direct parties to disputes to avoid unnecessary labour. The Court finds no evidence to show that improper conditions of work were imposed on the remaining staff in workshops and expresses no opinion as to whether the terms allowed to discharged staff are inadequate or unreasonable, as it is a question of really of finance.

Murphy Committee's Recommendations

The report says:—"It is not really possible to answer the five issues referred to us for findings with a bare affirmative or negative and we, therefore, state the points and our conclusions in the following paragraphs:—

"(1) Whether retrenchment has imposed improper conditions of work on the staff still employed? There is no evidence that improper conditions have been imposed on the remaining staff in the workshops. The retrenchment in the shops was due to a lessening of the amount of the work to be done and was largely a matter of weeding out unwanted hands and more work could hardly be imposed on the staff still employed. In these circumstances, actually it has been necessary to resort to short time fully to employ those who remain in the lessened working hours. In the other large group of those discharged workers of engineering gangs, more work has undoubtedly been imposed on the men, where members of a gang have been reduced and their beats have been enlarged; but we do not consider that the conditions imposed thereby are improper and there are no complaints under this head. Such complaints, as we have had under this head, have been mainly from the station and running staff. We have mentioned one specific case of the result of reducing signalmen. The remaining complaints have been vague and unconvincing, including one, which we were unable to understand, made by a guard on the N. W. Railway.

"(2) Whether the terms allowed to the staff that has been discharged, are inadequate or unreasonable. The finding on the second issue is really a question of finance. The best terms were those offered to the men on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and they secured a large number of voluntary retirements. The same terms would have been suitable in other administrations also, but whether the financial conditions would have permitted giving these terms elsewhere or not, we are not in a position to say.

ALTERNATIVES TO RETRENCHMENT.

The third term of reference is really multiple and, for clearness, may be stated as a series as follows:—This term of reference is, whether, having in view the limitations imposed by the commercial management of railways, the fullest regard has been paid when discharging staff to the following alternatives.

"(1) Stoppage of recruiting;

(2) Operation of normal wastage;

(3) Working short time;

(4) Retirement of staff taking their provident fund and gratuity or

(5) The transfer of individuals to other departments or other railways on similar or even reduced rates of pay.

"The limitations, imposed by the commercial managements of railways, presumably mean that on an undertaking they should, at worst, pay their way and in normal times yield a reasonable profit on the very large sums invested in them. The corollaries of this axiom are that railways should not employ more men than are required to do necessary work, that they should pay adequate but not extravagant wages, and that the management should be as economical as is compatible with efficiency. The first three sub-heads of the issue all fall within the first of these corollaries and the fourth within the second.

STOPPAGE OF RECRUITMENT.

The fifth is really a question of proper treatment of men, who are not required, by finding other work for them when possible. The evidence before us is that on all administrations recruiting has been stopped and that this step had in most cases been taken before the staff retrenchment began. The stoppage has not been absolute, for, as has been explained, there are some posts, which must be kept filled, such as those of specialists and posts in departments or grades, which were already working with a minimum staff and could not further be retrenched. But with these exceptions, the stoppage has been general. The operation of normal wastage has been discussed in another paragraph. It is a far more complicated problem than appears at first and there are no figures available, which can yield a general rate, though they might be worked out for small groups; but this kind of wastage is irregular and is apt to decrease when times are hard and men do not lightly resign their appointments as they do sometimes when they can be reasonably sure of obtaining another when wanted. We think that all the administrations concerned have been alive to the fact of normal wastage and have allowed for it to the extent that it was calculable, and that no well founded complaint can be made against them on this score.

"Under the third sub-head of short time, we may add that the methods of spreading work, which we ruled as coming within it, have not all been adopted in the various administrations, except compulsory leave without pay which was enforced by the Assam-Bengal, Eastern-Bengal, Bengal and North-Western Rohilkhand and Kumaon and North-Western Railway, and leave on half-pay in the East Indian Railway.

NO FORCIBLE SUPERANNUATION.

The fourth sub-head is again fundamentally a question of wastage or perhaps of encouraging it. The only administration in a position to offer special terms was the M. and S. M. Railway and the largest number of resignations was obtained. There have also been stray resignations in other administrations, but they have been few. Forcible superannuation has been sparingly used. For reasons we have given elsewhere, theoretically all men over 50 might have been retired, but in practice any large recourse to this expedient would probably have caused more hardship and discontent than the discharge of junior men and might well have led to the dislocation of work of many departments. We think that very little could have been done under this head, to which our remarks, as to the probability of a drop in the rate of wastage in general in the present conditions, also apply

FAVOURITISM AND VICTIMISATION.

"The last sub-issue is similarly conditional. Where all railways were retrenching, it would only be in an odd case in which the men discharged from one administration could hope to find similar work on another. There were a few cases, but as far as appears in the evidence, there is no inter-railway labour exchange and in the absence of any such machinery, little was done in this way. Inter-departmental transfers were also few, for here the category of trade difficulty comes largely in its way. The North-Western Railway, however, has a kind of a labour exchange in their arrangements and probably more was done in this administration in this matter than in any other.

"(4) Whether there has been victimisation or favouritism in discharging establishments; if so, whether this can be avoided and how the fourth term of reference raises the question of victimisation and favouritism. Presumably the former expression is intended to apply to men, who discharge. As to whether improper motives, and the latter to the retention of men, who should have been retrenched for similar reasons. Victimisation and favouritism, as thus defined, involve both injustice to the individual worker discharged and improper motive and consequent conscious misapplication of the rule as to discharge. As to whether improper motive operated in any particular case, we cannot make any pronouncement without very elaborate local inquiries, giving the officials, complained against an opportunity to repel the charge against them.

"We have elsewhere explained why we have decided not to embark upon any such inquiry. After all the two important purposes to be served are the rectification of errors in present retrenchment and suggestions for avoidance of such errors for the future. We can make recommendations under both heads, without undertaking the arduous and unnecessary task of pronouncing upon the character of the motives of those who carried out the retrenchment. We are elsewhere appending a list of those, who, in our opinion, should be restored, as also of those whose cases require in our opinion re-examination. For the future we suggest that in all block retrenchments the heads of inefficiency and least efficiency, which give room alike for victimisation and favouritism and the charges of them should be omitted and there should be a single obvious clearly defined ground for discharge, the most suitable in our opinion being shortness of service.

ASSURANCE OF RE-EMPLOYMENT.

"(5) Whether the staff discharged on the ground of retrenchment can or should be given any assurance of re-engagement on recruitment being resumed. On the last issue, the answer is that the suggestion made in it has been carried out on all administrations, though in some cases those discharged for inefficiency or least efficiency, have not been entered in the waiting lists. We think those retrenched for short service only should be given an assurance of re-employment when recruiting is resumed. In the case of inefficients, it would be illogical to do so and it is doubtful whether those discharged as being least efficient should be given such an assurance or not; but in the case of the retrenchment of 1931, when the classes were not very clearly demarcated or understood as a whole, it would probably be just to retain these names also on the waiting lists. We recommend that men should ordinarily be recalled in order."

Among its various observations regarding changes in law and procedure, the committee observes: "There seems to be no good reason in case of a Court of Inquiry for the provision that the Chairman's presence is necessary for a quorum and we think that this requirement might be abrogated. Next in case of section 13 (2), though we have not add to deal with any such question since the reference is really to trade secrets, we think that as the sub-section stands, it is too wide in allowing a complaint to be made by a trade union or individual business affected and that there would be some preliminary previous sanction necessary as in the case of section 17 (2), which deals with offences connected with illegal strikes and lock-outs and section 15 (4) and in many other provisions in general. Moreover since the real object of the section is to penalise meddlers and interested parties, we think members of the court or board should be excepted from the section."

EX-LIBRARIAN OF U. P. COUNCIL ARRESTED

Police Seize Copies Of Congress Bulletin

LUCKNOW, Mar. 10.

Ex-Librarian of the U. P. Legislative Council, who resigned in January as a protest against Government's policy was arrested this morning. His residence was searched yesterday, and several copies of the U. P. Congress Bulletin, the weekly organ of the Provincial Congress Committee which he is reported to be editing were taken away.

U. P. COUNCIL CUTS A RUPEE IN DEMAND.

With the exception of a rupee cut, the U. P. Legislative Council voted to-day a demand of Rs. 18,42,200 under Public Health. The Finance Member presented the demand under Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 74,64,627. Several motions for reduction or omission were discussed, but were either negatived or withdrawn. The entire demand was voted.—A. P.

NOTICES GALORE IN CALCUTTA

Youths Sentenced For Unlawful Procession

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

(Delayed in transmission)

About a dozen fresh notices under the Emergency Powers Ordinance were served to-day, bringing the city's total of such notices to 230.

Three youths were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with an unlawful procession.

Two Congress workers who were released after two months' detention under the Emergency Powers Ordinance on the 5th March, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for breach of parole, failing to report themselves to the police twice daily.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD MEETING.

For an attempt to hold a meeting in front of the High Court Bar Library, one person was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and two others to three months. The fourth, a juvenile, was fined Rs. 50, his father being notified regarding payment.—A. P.

FIRST FRUITS OF NEW GOVT.

Political Prisoners Released

END OF TRIBUNAL REGIME IN IRELAND

LONDON, March 10.

Twenty political prisoners have been released from the Dublin prisons in anticipation of the suspension of the Constitution Amendment Act by Order in Council. They were convicted by the Military Tribunal set up by the late Government for offences against the State. They were greeted by large crowds and driven through the streets in motor cars decorated with the tri-colour of the Irish Free State.—Reuter.

FLORAL TRIBUTES TO M. BRIAND

Parisiens Pay Their Last Respects

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Paris.—Nearly 3,000 bunches of violets were offered in tribute to M. Briand by Parisiens who filed past the coffin drapped in olive leaves at his home yesterday.

The public will again be admitted to pay their last respects this afternoon at clock room in Quai d'Orsay (where M. Briand presided at so many diplomatic ceremonies, and signed the Kellogg Pact), to which the coffin was brought this morning from his home in the presence of M. Tardieu, other Ministers, M. Berthelot, Secretary-General of Quai D'Orsay.

M. Briand's foremost henchman, the Prefect of Police, sister, nephew and niece of M. Briand and many friends.—Reuter.

British Budget To Be Introduced On 19th April

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Mr. Baldwin announed in the House of Commons to-day that the Budget would be introduced on the 19th April.—Reuter.

AXE CLIPS ITS WINGS

Royal Air Force Estimates

LONDON, March 10.

The Royal Air Force like senior services has clipped its wings very closely in view of the country's financial atrophy, said Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, introducing the Air Estimates in the House of Commons to-day. He emphasised that a cut of 7,00,000 sterling as compared with last year was the biggest the air force would stand, and the estimates of 17,400,000 sterling were the bare minimum.

FIFTH IN RANK.

He recognised that the Royal Air Force was the fifth in size among the air forces of the world, but he declared that no other air force was better equipped and better trained. To maintain that standard, much greater timates would be required in future years.

Turning over the fighting aircraft from wood to metal construction was almost complete, and when this year's programme was completed, 33 squadrons would be equipped with types of machines introduced in 1930 or later. As regards civil aviation, Sir P. Sassoon explained that proposals were afoot for regularly operating another 12,000 miles of empire routes, making a total of 37,000 miles of organised air routes.—Reuter's Special.

PERSECUTION IN LIBERIA

Powers' Representation To Govt.

RUGBY, Mar. 10.

The British Charge d'Affaires at Monrovia in concert with other foreign representatives addressed on March 7th urgent representations to the Liberian Government in connection with reports of continued persecution of the population by the Government forces. The result of these representations will be communicated to the Liberia Committee of the League of Nation's Council.—B. O. W.

CITY OBSERVES FIFTH DAY OF HARTAL

Stock Exchange And Bullion Exchange Officially "Open," But No Business Done.

TWO CHEMISTS ARRESTED FOR DEFYING ORDER

The anti-Lothian hartal by the Indian mercantile community continued unabated on Friday. All the prominent markets in the city including the Mulji Jetha and the Mangaldas Cloth Markets, the Dava Bazar (Chemist Market) and the Javeri Bazar remained closed.

The Stock Exchange and the Bullion Exchange were officially "open," but no business could be transacted at any of the places on account of there being no inclination on the part of the brokers to do business. At the Stock Exchange there was some excitement when a large crowd collected to watch developments when the Bazar opened. At the usual hour the bell rang, and only a few brokers, mostly Parsis, entered the Trading Hall. They were led by the President of the Exchange, Mr. K.R.P. Shroff.

The majority of the brokers, who kept out of the Hall and the large number of spectators who watched the scenes, jeered at those who went in, but the number of those who went in was too small, and as a result of the demonstrations of the majority, they had to withdraw.

In the meanwhile a party of police appeared on the scene in a lorry and took one or two rounds of the locality and then left the place. There was no further development, and in spite of the Bazaar being officially open no business was transacted.

'DAVA' BAZAAR REMAINS CLOSED.

Despite the anti-hartal order issued by the Police Commissioner, all the shops in the Dava Bazaar remained closed on Friday. Even a few shops which were found half-open on the previous day, did not open on Friday.

JHAVERI BAZAAR.

In the Jhaveri Bazaar some shops seemed open outwardly, but little or no business was transacted.

CLOTH MARKETS.

The main gates of the Mulji Jetha Market were as usual open and were guarded by Desh Sevikas who had posted themselves at each gate. The Mangaldas Market was totally closed.

TWO CHEMISTS ARRESTED.

Two local Chemists having their shops in the Dava Bazaar, but who had closed them on account of hartal were arrested by the police. One of them, a member of the firm of Messrs. Narottam Girdhar and Co., was arrested on Thursday night, at his residence, in Hanuman Lane, while the other was arrested on Friday morning.

It is understood the arrests have been effected under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, and are a sequel to the Police Commissioner's anti-Hartal Order issued on Thursday.

16th DICTATOR OF "C" WARD CONVICTED

Aged Bohrah Gets 6 Months' R. I. For Leading Procession

The sixteenth "Dictator" of "C" Ward, an aged Borah merchant from Kapadvanj, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment, by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Friday.

The accused was arrested on Thursday evening with three others while leading a procession near the Mangaldas Market. The Magistrate awarded a similar sentence to two others in the same case and the third man was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.

ACCUSED WITH "QURAN" IN HAND IN DOCK.

The old "Dictator" appeared before the Court dressed in white Khaddar and a "Gandhi Cap" and held a copy of the "Quran" in his hand. He refused to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. H.B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, stated that it was announced by means of handbills issued over the signature of the first accused who described himself as the 16th "Dictator" of "C" Ward, that a meeting would be held at the Mangaldas Market on Thursday evening. Acting on the information the police went to the place and guarded the area. At 6 p.m. the accused and his three colleagues arrived in a procession. Two of them held National Flags. They were followed by a crowd of about 500 people. The police asked the crowd to disperse, and all except the four accused did so. The accused being the leaders thought it below their dignity to obey the order, and were put under arrest by the police

"NO ORDER FOR DISPERSAL"?

Another police officer in the course of his statement said that the police asked the processionists to disperse. The fourth accused questioned this statement, and said that no such order was given.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused under Section 143, I.P.C. for being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced them as above.

Many Borah merchants were present in the Court-room to watch the proceedings of the case.

A. I. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Nagpur Branch Formed

NAGPUR, Mar. 10.

A branch of the All-India Medical Association has been formed in Nagpur with Dr. K. N. Pradhan, as President and Drs. M. G. Patwardan and K. L. Sonak as Secretaries.

The branch will now elect delegates for the coming session of the All-India Medical Conference to be held in Calcutta in Easter next.—A. P.

American Collier's Crew Saved

LONDON, Mar. 10.

New York.—The British motorship Laganbank has rescued the crew of "Bardeleben," thus ending her headlong race through the Atlantic.—Reuter.

"BUY INDIAN LEAGUE" FOR MADRAS

Ex-Minister's Plea For Effort

MADRAS, Mar. 10.

A strong organising committee consisting of fourteen members including Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri and Mrs. Swaminathan with power to co-opt was constituted at a meeting convened to-night to inaugurate the "Buy Indian League", Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri presiding said that the movement was essentially economical and would be kept entirely non-political.

Dr. Subbaroyan hoped that organisers of the League would see that Khaddar production continued. He appealed to people to use Khaddar as far as possible.—A. P.

MADRAS, Mar. 10.

A Pudukottah message says that all accused in Pudukottah riot case have been committed to sessions.—A. P.

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